



THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

MARCH, 1744.

JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the
POLITICAL CLUB, continued from Page 73.

In the Debate upon the publick Remittances begun in our last, L. Vol-
lumnus, in the Character of Ed-
mund Waller, Esq; went on as fol-
lows, viz.



UT, Sir, as these two A
Gentlemen were by
Experience convin-
ced, that they had
the private Inclina-
tions, I shall not
say the private In-
terest, of the Treasury Board as well
as Paymaster to combat in this Af-
fair, they knew, that nothing could
procure them Success in their Appli-
cation for this Jobb of remitting the
publick Money, but their prevent-
ing, by their Proposals, so much as
an Excuse for giving a partial Pre-
ference to their Competitors. For
this Purpose, therefore, upon the
11th of the same Month, (of Janu-
ary) they presented to the Lords of
the Treasury the following Memo-
rial.

May it please your Lordships,

On Friday last we delivered to
the Paymaster General a Proposal

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for remitting to *Amsterdam* all the
Money that may be necessary for
his Majesty's Service, in the same
Manner as we are informed the
former Remitters have lately done,
without saying for what precise
Time. But it being intimated to
us Yesterday, that one of those
Gentlemen had said, That he un-
derstood it for a Year, if that is
the Time your Lordships desire to
receive Proposals for, we have one
ready to deliver, or else desire to
abide by that delivered to the Pay-
master General.

It has been proved at your Bar,
Sir, that this Memorial was presented
to the Lords Commissioners of the
Treasury, before the Paymaster came
there that Day, and consequently be-
fore his Report, which is dated that
Day, was delivered to them, or
could be taken into Consideration.
Nay, the Commissioners themselves
have not taken upon them to say,
that this Memorial was not read to
them before the Paymaster's Report.
Was it not then their Duty to call
for the Memorialists Proposals for a
Year certain, which they said they
had ready to deliver, before they
took

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took the Report into Consideration, or at least before they came to any Resolution upon it? Was not this the more necessary, because the chief Reason given in the Report for preferring Mr. Gore's Proposal was in these Words, 'But as they (the Memorialists) propose to make Trial for only two or three Remittances at the Rate of 10 Guilders 16 Stivers per Pound Sterling, without fixing any Continuance of Time, or Certainty of the Sum, they will remit at that Rate?' Surely this made it absolutely necessary for the Lords of the Treasury to call for the Proposal which the Memorialists said they were ready to deliver upon that very Day; because by that Proposal the Memorialists would certainly have obviated this Objection; and as their Proposal was the highest and most profitable for the publick Service, it was the Duty of the Lords of the Treasury to give them an Opportunity to obviate every Objection that could be made against them, especially as they then appeared to be ready to answer every avowed Objection that could be made against employing them in the Affair of Remittances; for by what they were then to offer, they were to fix the Time, and ascertain the Sums they were to engage for; and the Security they had before offered was a full Answer to every Objection that could be made against their Ability, or the Ability of their Correspondents at Amsterdam.

But so far were these Lords of the Treasury from calling for the Proposals which Messrs. *Wilkinson* and *Muilman* said they had ready to deliver, that they do not appear to have taken the least Notice of their Memorial: Their receiving of such a Memorial is not so much as mentioned in the Minutes of their Proceedings; and upon that very Day we find the following Minute entered in their Journals:

January 11, 1742-3.

The Lords having taken into their Consideration a Report dated this Day, and made to them by the Right Hon. *Henry Pelham*, Esq; Paymaster of his Majesty's Guards, Garisons, and Land Forces, concerning Remittances, their Lordships on mature Deliberation, as well for the Reasons stated in the same Report, as from the allowed Ability of the Remitters Correspondents in Holland, and the Contract for the Remittances being for a Time certain, and the Experience they have had of the punctual and effectual Manner in which they have hitherto been carried on, and from the great and irretrievable Detriment it would be to the publick Service, if any Interruption should happen in the Payment of the Forces, by making any Alteration in the Contract at this Time, are of Opinion, it will be for the Interest of the Publick to accept the Proposals therein mentioned of Messrs. *Gore, Gulston, and Poyntz*.

Thus their Lordships, whatever they may say of their mature Deliberation, determine, in a Manner instantaneously, upon receiving the Paymaster's Report, as if they had been obliged to yield a blind Obedience to the Report of their Servant: But why should I say a blind Obedience, Sir? For as the most material Fact upon which the Report was founded was contradicted, I may say falsify'd, by the Memorial then before them, it must be allowed, that with their Eyes open they determined against the Interest of their Country and the Duty of their Office. Nor can it be said that they were under any Necessity to determine in this precipitate Manner: If a great Remittance had been to be made that Day, or the next, it might have afforded them some Excuse; but so far otherwise, that Messrs. *Gore, Gulston, and Poyntz* were not in-

informed of their Lordships having agreed to their Proposal, till the 13th of January; which shews, that upon the 11th there was no Necessity for their coming to an immediate Resolution.

Having now, Sir, impartially stated the Facts, with such Observations as I thought necessary for setting the Affair in its true and genuine Light, I shall next take notice, that if the publick Loss, occasioned by this Preference given to Mr. Gore, had been inconsiderable, it might have been excused by the Experience the Publick had of his Punctuality, or it might have left Room for a little Partiality towards a Friend; but this Conduct becomes quite inexcusable, when we consider the Loss thereby sustained; and as many Gentlemen may not have considered this Loss, I shall beg Leave to explain it, and to state it in a clear Light. I have already shewn, that there is hardly a Possibility of the Exchange between *Holland* and this falling below 10 *Guilders* 16 *Stivers*, because if it should, the Remitters or the *Jews* will certainly send over our foreign Gold and Silver, or melt down and send over our coined Gold and Silver, in order to bring the Exchange up again to that Standard; and if we had neither foreign nor coined Gold or Silver to send over, which, I fear, may be the Case if the War continues but a few Years, it will be allowed, I believe, that we must then instantly put an End to maintaining any Armies or Princes upon the Continent. It was therefore ridiculous to agree with any Remitter for less than 10 *Guilders* 16 *Stivers* per *Pound Sterling*, even tho' it had been resolved on to take this Method, and not to follow the Method taken by the Lord Godolphin in the late War for supplying our Troops and subsidiary Princes upon the Continent; but as the Exchange, at the Time these Contracts were made, was but at 10 *Guilders*

18 *Stivers*, or as the Paymaster himself states it in his Report, upwards of 10 *Guilders* 17 *Stivers* per *Pound Sterling*, we ought certainly to have followed the Lord Godolphin's Method, which was to agree with the

A Remitters to remit at the Current Course of Exchange, for such a Premium per Cent. as we could agree for. This Method, I say, we ought to have followed, because we knew, that as long as we could have Occasion for any Remittances, the Exchange could not fall above one or two *Stivers* in a *Pound Sterling* below what it was then at, and by sending now and then a Man of War over to *Holland* or *Flanders*, with a large Quantity of foreign Gold or Silver upon the publick Account, we might have kept the Exchange always at 10 *Guilders* 18 *Stivers*, or perhaps raised it to 11 *Guilders* per *Pound Sterling*.

If this Method had been resolved on, and proper Notice given to the Merchants, I am persuaded, Messrs. D *Wilkinson* and *Mialman*, according to their Proposal of *October* 26, or some other Remitter, would have undertaken the Service, at the Rate of one half per Cent. for Commission, Brokeridge, Postage of Letters, and Risk of Bills. This, I say, Sir, I am E persuaded of, because in the Year 1704, Sir *Henry Furnese* undertook the Service for eleven *Shillings* per Cent. and as the Business of Exchange is now better understood, and followed by a greater Number of Merchants, than it was at that Time, F the Remitters must content themselves with a less Profit; for when a Remitter remits for a private Person at the Current Rate of Exchange, we are not to suppose, he has no Profit, nor any Thing for Commission, Brokeridge, Postage of Letters, and Risk of Bills: Even at the Current Rate of Exchange, and without any Premium, he has certainly an Allowance for his Risk and Expence, and

some Profit for his Trouble; consequently the Premium he gets from the Publick, for remitting the publick Money, ought to be consider'd as a nett additional Profit, and tho' much less than a *Half per Cent.* must certainly be a very great and desirable Profit, when such large Sums are to be remitted. Therefore, I think, I have Reason to conclude, that if our present Lords of the Treasury had followed the Method chalked out to them by the Lord Godolphin, they might have found Remitters of the best Credit, that would have engaged to have remitted all the publick Money at the Current Price of Exchange for a *Half per Cent.* And as we must necessarily have a Number of Guardships in the *Channel*, they might have taken Care to keep the Current Price of Exchange always at or above 10 *Guilders 18 Stivers for the Pound Sterling*, by sending over, when Occasion required, in one of our Men of War, such a Quantity of our Gold or Silver as might appear necessary for keeping up or raising the Price of Exchange. This, I say, they might have done, as long as we had any Gold or Silver left; and no Man will suppose we can any longer support either Troops or Princes upon the Continent.

Taking it then, Sir, for granted, that all the publick Money might have been remitted at 10 *Guilders 18 Stivers for the Pound Sterling*, with a *Half per Cent.* to the Remitter as a Premium, let us compute what the publick Loss would have amounted to during the last Year, and the ensuing, if the Treasury had proceeded upon the first Contract they made with Mr. Gore, at 10 *Guilders 11 and a Half Stivers for the Pound Sterling*, which is *six and a Half Stivers* Loss upon every *Pound Sterling*. Every Gentleman that will be at the Pains to calculate, may see, that this is at the Rate of above *three per Cent.* Loss to the Publick, from which

we may deduct the *Half per Cent.* Premium that in the other Method was to have been paid to the Remitter; so that the nett Loss to the Publick would have been above *two and a Half per Cent.* This, 'tis true, A may to some Gentlemen appear so trifling as not to be worth their Notice; but if we consider the vast Sums that were remitted last Year, and are to be remitted in the ensuing, the Loss upon the whole will amount to such a Sum, as even a Lord of the B Treasury may think it worth his while to take Notice of: And as, in this Case, the Loss of the Publick is the Gain of the Remitter, I am persuaded, we never had a Lord of the Treasury, that would not have thought it worth his while to have a C Share of such a Gain.

To compute, Sir, what this Loss to the Publick and Gain to the Remitter would have amounted to upon the whole, we must consider, that the Expence of our 16,000 national Troops in *Flanders*, for the ensuing Year, is estimated at about 535,000*l.* to which I shall add one Third, or 178,333*l.* as the Expence of maintaining them there for some Part of last Year, being in the whole 713,333*l.* The Expence of the *Hanoverians* for last Year and the ensuing is estimated at 657,888*l.* The Expence of the *Hessians* for the ensuing Year is estimated at 161,607*l.* and for the last Year their Expence was estimated at 194,916*l.* being in the whole 356,523*l.* And the Expence of the *Danes* for last Year was F 98,345*l.* These four Articles amount in the whole to 1,826,089*l.* to which I must add the 500,000*l.* advanced last Year to the Queen of *Hungary* and King of *Sardinia*, and the same for the Year ensuing; because it has been whispered, that Methods have been taken for recommending to them the same Remitter, who will probably insist upon having Terms from them equally advantageous with G

with those he has from his native Country; and the Loss of our Allies in the War may in some Measure be called the Loss of this Nation, or at least it is a Gain to the Remitter, let him have it from whom he will. These two Sums added to the former make 2,826,089*l.* and if to these I add the casual Expence of Waggon Money, Forage Money, *Douceurs*, and the like, which must be remitted abroad, I must reckon that all the Sums remitted, or to be remitted, for last Year and this, amount to a round Sum of 3,000,000*l.* And *two and a Half per Cent.* Loss upon this Sum amounts to 75,000*l.* which is, in my Opinion, a Loss by much too considerable to be neglected or despised by this Nation in its present Circumstances; and as this whole Sum, and a great deal more, is all clear Gain to the Remitter, it is a Gain which any Subject in *Britain* may think it worth his while to have a Share of.

I shall not say, Sir, that the Paymaster, or any present Lords of the Treasury, would accept of any Share; but the Report of the Secret Committee must convince us, that when such a profitable Contract is to be given, there are Methods of letting some Friends of theirs into a Share of the Profits, without their advancing any Money, running any Risk, or being at any Trouble; and the unaccountable Neglect of all the Memorials offered by Messrs. *Wilkinson* and *Muilman* afford some Suspicion, that what appears from that Report to have been practised under the former Administration, has already been practised under this; for if any such underhand Bargains were in View, I do not wonder at their giving no Notice to the Remitters in the City to send in Proposals; nor do I wonder at their neglecting and contriving Reasons for refusing the advantageous Proposals made by Messrs. *Wilkinson* and *Muilman*, who certainly deserv'd

more than Mr. *Gore* the Favour of the Publick, because by their interfering and making Proposals, the Publick got a *Stiver and a Half per Pound Sterling* more from Mr. *Gore* than its Servants, the Lords of the Treasury, had stipulated for it, and more, I am convinced, than Mr. *Gore* would ever have given, had it not been for these Proposals of *Wilkinson* and *Muilman*: The Publick was therefore very much obliged to them, because by their interfering it saved about *two Thirds per Cent.* and consequently lost but about 70,000*l.* instead of 75,000*l.* as I have before computed.

If there were any such underhand Dealings, or Lettings in of Friends, as are mentioned in the Report with regard to the *Jamaica* Remittances, it was a most audacious as well as criminal Transaction, because it was carried on at the very Time the Secret Committee of this House was inquiring into and censuring such Transactions; but suppose, Sir, there was no underhand Bargains: Suppose Mr. *Gore* and his Friends had no secret or concealed Partners in the profitable Jobb given to them, yet the Conduct of the Lords of the Treasury, in not giving Notice to the Remitters, and in refusing the highest Bidder, occasioned then such a Loss to the Publick, as deserves at least the Censure of this House; and if it should escape Censure, I may prophesy, that it will in future Times be of infinite Disadvantage to the Publick, because it will be a Precedent for all our other Boards to follow the same clandestine Method of making publick Contracts, and it will prevent any Merchant or Tradesman's attempting to offer any Proposals to the Publick, or to outbid the Person to whom the Board seems inclined to give the Jobb; so that for the future, every publick Contract will be made a Piece of mere Jobbwork, and all publick Services will

will not only be charged at an extravagant Rate; but also most negligently or weakly performed; for when the Commissioners, or their Friends, become *Socii Criminis* with the Performer or Undertaker, by going Sharers with him in the Profits, it cannot be expected, that they will look narrowly into, much less find Fault with the Manner in which he performs his Contract.

This, Sir, would be a most fatal Effect: An Effect which every Man that has the least Regard for his Country or Posterity, will certainly endeavour to prevent; and therefore I shall wave moving for any further or more particular Inquiry into this Transaction, however necessary it may be, in order to discover whether this Mr. Gore had any concealed and criminal Sharers in this lucrative Jobb: This, I say, I shall wave, notwithstanding the great Appearance of Guilt, lest by aiming at more than is necessary, I should miss of what I think absolutely necessary for preventing the Ruin of my Country. I shall aim at no Discovery or Punishment: I desire only a saving Censure, and therefore I shall content myself with moving, 'That the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury contracting at first with Mr. Gore for remitting abroad the publick Money, without having previously given Notice to other Merchants to bring in Proposals for that Purpose, was a Neglect of their Duty, and contrary to the Right and antient Practice of that Office; and that their afterwards rejecting the Proposals of Messrs. Wilkinson and Muilman, who offered to remit all the publick Money at the Rate of 10 Guilders 16 Stivers per Pound Sterling, and accepting the Proposals of Messrs. Gore, Gulston, and Poyntz, who offered but 10 Guilders 13 Stivers per Pound Sterling, was a Breach of the Duty of their Office, a

considerable Loss to the Publick, and a great Detriment to the publick Service.'

The next Speech I shall give, was that made by Valerius Lævinus, in the Character of Thomas Winnington, Esq; and was in Substance thus:

Mr. President,

S. I. R,

WHEN the Affair now before us was first mentioned, it was introduced with so much Solemnity, and so many Papers called for, that I expected some extraordinary Discoveries. I expected nothing less than to hear, that the Publick had been robb'd of a large Sum of Money, and that some of our chief Officers had been concerned in that Robbery; but now, after the Affair has been thoroughly sifted, after we have examined all the Witneses, and had all the Papers laid before us, that can give us any Light into this Transaction, and after we have spent two Days in the Inquiry, which, in my Opinion, might have been otherwise much better employed, what have we discovered? Why, we have discovered, that in a most necessary, important, and difficult Piece of publick Service, the Lords of the Treasury chose to employ a Man whose Abilities and Conduct they had Experience of, rather than a new Undertaker, who offered to perform the Service at a trifling less Expence. If this is not *Parturiunt Montes*, I never knew any Thing that deserved the Name.

I shall readily agree with the Hon. Gentleman, that when any publick Service is to be performed by casual Undertakers, it is usual and proper for those that are intrusted by the Publick to make such Contracts; I say, it is both usual and proper for them to receive Proposals from all those who are willing to undertake the

the Jobb; and when the Service is not publickly foreseen, I believe, it is customary to give some Sort of previous Intimation to those from whom any Proposal for that Service may be expected; but it is neither customary nor necessary to give such a previous Intimation in every Case whatever, nor are the Trustees for the Publick obliged in all Cases to prefer that Proposal which at first View may appear to be most advantageous for the Publick. When the Service is publickly foreseen, when every one that looks into a News Paper knows that the Publick will soon want such a Service to be performed, it is not necessary to give any Sort of previous Intimation, which was the Case with regard to the Affair now before us. There was not, I believe, a Merchant upon 'Change, who had not heard of our designing to send some of our Troops to *Flanders*; and no one could be so stupid as not to foresee, that if Troops were to be sent thither, they must be paid there; and, consequently, that the Publick would want to remit Money for that Purpose. In this Case, therefore, it was needless for the Treasury to give Notice to any Person, that such a Service would be wanted; and if no Proposal for that Service was offered beside that of Mr. Gore's, it was because there were very few Merchants in *London*, who thought themselves equal to the Undertaking.

We cannot therefore, Sir, find Fault with, much less pass a solemn Censure upon the Conduct of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, for not advertising in the *Gazette*, or sending one of their Officers to proclaim upon 'Change, that the Government would soon have Occasion to remit large Sums to *Holland* or *Flanders*. On the contrary, if they had done so, their Conduct would, in my Opinion, have deserved to be censured; because it

would, very probably, have produced a Combination among the Dealers in Bills of Exchange, both at *London* and in *Holland*, to run it down as low as possible, in order that they might have no Opportunity of making the more advantageous Bargain with our Government, for supplying them with Money in *Holland*, to pay the Army that was to be sent to *Flanders*; and the Danger of such a Combination, after it came to be publickly and certainly known, that we were to send Troops to *Flanders*, must shew, that it was prudent and right in the Lords of the Treasury to make a Contract for supplying those Troops as soon as possible, and to make that Contract at a certain Rate of Exchange, and not as it was made by the Lord *Godolphin* in the Year 1704, at an uncertain Rate of Exchange, but a certain Premium *per Cent.* for all the Money to be remitted. Such a Contract may hereafter be made, when the Course of Exchange becomes a little settled, after the Shock it must receive by our beginning to take a Share in the War; but to have made such a Contract at the very Beginning, or rather before the Commencement of the War, would not have been prudent, nor would it have been pursuant to the Example of the Lord *Godolphin*; for he took care not to make any such Contract at the Beginning: The War had been carried on for two Years before he thought of making such a one, and then the Course of Exchange had returned to its proper Equilibrium, after the Shock it had received by our first sending our Troops to *Holland*, which was in 1701, and the Beginning of 1702.

To comprehend this Matter clearly, Sir, we must consider, that the Business of Exchange is a Sort of Trade, and, consequently, must vary according to the Demand and the Quantity brought to Market to be sold

fold at any particular Place. It is a Sort of Price for Money at a certain Place, and like the Price of Corn, may be high at one Market, at the same Time that it happens to be very low at another. This Difference may be occasioned by many Accidents, and may upon some Emergencies become very considerable, but cannot long continue; because as the intrinsic Value is the same in all Places, Merchants will soon find out where the Price is high, and will bring such Quantities to that Market, as will soon reduce the Price to the usual Standard. With Respect to all Sorts of Commodities, and in every Market, the Quantity necessary for supplying the Market, and the Demand necessary for buying or taking off that Quantity, are in ordinary Cases pretty well known, and generally keep pretty near equal. But when, by any unforeseen Accident, the former is greatly encreased, the Price must fall at that Market, and for that Market Day at least; and if, by any unforeseen Accident, the latter should be greatly encreased, the Price must rise, and must continue high till the Demand be lessened, or the Quantity usually brought to that Market encreased.

Upon this Principle, Sir, which is infallible, let us consider the Consequences of our sending our Troops to *Flanders*: It necessarily increases our Demand for ready Money in *Holland*, and as it is a new, an extraordinary, and an unforeseen Demand at that Market, it must raise the Price of that Commodity, and that Price must continue till Merchants have found out Methods for increasing the Quantity of that Commodity at that Market; consequently the Price of Exchange must fall considerably at first, below what it usually was when we had no such Demand; and therefore it was a prudent Step in the Lords of our Treas-

fury to enter into a Contract before sending our Troops abroad, and to settle, by that Contract, a certain Rate of Exchange, in order to prevent the Publick's suffering by the Increase of the Demand, and consequently of the Price of ready Money in *Holland*. If they had not done so, I am convinced, the Course of Exchange would have fallen much below what it has been at for many Years past; but this they prevented by their prudent Conduct, because the Merchants they contracted with, had thereby timely Notice, and they took Care to encrease the Quantity for supplying the Market, even before the Demand began to encrease; whereas had the Lords of the Treasury not previously made such a Contract, or had they made such a Contract as Lord *Godolphin* did in 1704, no Merchant would have taken Care to encrease the Quantity for supplying the Market in *Holland*, and consequently the Publick might have lost very considerably by the raising the Price of ready Money there, and the sinking of the Course of Exchange.

But besides the Course of Exchange, Sir, the *Agio* of the Bank in *Holland* will certainly be affected by our sending our Troops to *Flanders*. To explain what is meant by the *Agio* of the Bank, I must observe, that in *Holland* there is a Difference between what is called Bank Money and Current Money. The Value of the former is fix'd and certain, and remains always at the Standard it was at when the Bank was first establish'd, whereas the Value of Current Money rises and falls in *Holland*, as in other Countries, according to the Fineness or Coarseness of their Coin; and for this Reason most of the Bills drawn upon *Holland* are drawn payable in Bank Money. As the Coin now Current in *Holland* is coarser than it was when the Bank was established, therefore Bank Money is better,

better, or of greater Value than Current Money, that is to say, 100 *Guilders* Bank Money is better, or of greater Value than 100 *Guilders* Current Money, and the Difference between them is called the *Agio*, which intrinsically is exactly *five per Cent.* 100 *Guilders* Bank Money being intrinsically worth 105 *Guilders* Current Money; but this *Agio* does not remain always fixed at its intrinsic Value, because it rises above or falls below *five per Cent.* according to the Demand for ready Money. In Time of Peace, the *Agio* is often above *five per Cent.* because the great Merchants in *Holland*, in the Way of Trade, deal mostly with one another in Bank Money, or Credit in Bank; but in Time of War, when large Bills are drawn upon them for subsisting Armies, which must be paid in ready Money, then the *Agio* falls below *five per Cent.* and the great Draughts made by *France* upon *Holland*, for paying her Armies in *Germany* and her Subsidies to the *Emperor* and *Sweden*, has lately reduced this *Agio* to *four and a Half per Cent.* from whence it is reasonable to suppose, that the great Draughts now to be made by us for paying our Army in *Flanders* will reduce the *Agio* still lower, which will be an additional Loss to the Remitter; for 34*s.* 8*d.* Bank Money for a *Pound Sterling* is not so much now that the *Agio* is but *four and one Half per Cent.* as it would be if the *Agio* were *five per Cent.*

. Another Thing I must mention, which will likewise, I believe, turn out to the Disadvantage of the Remitter, is the Price or Premium paid to those who employ themselves in carrying foreign Gold or Silver from this Country to *Holland*; for besides the Freight and Insurance, they must have a Profit as a Reward for their Trouble; and as the Wages of the Workman always rise when there is a great deal of Work to be done, especially if the Number of the

Workmen be diminished, so these Exporters will probably insist upon a greater Profit, because the Exports will become much larger, and such great Sums must sometimes be exported as can be trusted with but very few of the common Exporters. To this I must add the Chance of a War with *France*, in which *Holland* will probably be likewise involved; and if this should happen, both the Freight and Insurance between *Holland* and this will rise very considerably, both which will turn out to the Disadvantage of the Remitter, because large Quantities of Gold and Silver must be sent over to answer our Draughts upon *Holland*: When all these Chances and Disadvantages are consider'd, I believe Mr. *Gore's* Contract will be deemed no such extraordinary Bargain as it has been represented; especially if we consider the Expence he must be at in Commission, Brokerage, Postage of Letters, and other Charges, which, I reckon, will amount to near *one and a Half per Cent.* and his Profit is not above *two per Cent.* even at the then Current Rate of Exchange; so that he has but *a Half per Cent.* nett Profit, which is the least that can be allowed for his Trouble, for his Risk of Bills, and for the great Risk he ran of the Exchange sinking even below what he had agreed to give his Bills at; for if the Exchange has not fallen by the great additional Demand for ready Money in *Holland*, being contrary to the natural Course of Things, it can be ascribed to nothing but his Care and Conduct in supplying the Market before the Demand began to be felt.

But the great Outcry, I find, is, another offered to perform the Service at a much less Expence to the Publick. Sir, I shall be far from saying, that Messrs. *Wilkinson* and *Muilman* were not as capable to perform the Service as Mr. *Gore* and his Friends; but the Lords of the

Treasury had no Experience of their Performance, and it is certainly their Duty, as well as it is the Duty of every other Officer or Board, to take Care rather to have the Publick Service well performed than cheaply performed, especially those Services upon which the very Being, I may say, of the Commonwealth depends. When the Difference in the Expence is very great, or when one Man offers to serve the the Publick at a remarkable less Expence, or cheaper Rate, than another, it is then the Duty of a Board to inquire minutely into the Nature of the Service to be undertaken, for in that Case there must be Extortion on one Side, or Fraud on the other intended; and if the Price or Profit required by the former appears, upon the strictest Inquiry, to be but a moderate one, I think, they ought to be vastly cautious of engaging with the latter; for it is not to be presumed, that any one would serve even the Publick for nothing, and much less to his own Loss; and as it is almost impossible to foresee all the Frauds which an Undertaker of any publick Service may be guilty of, I should be shy of employing a Man whose Proposals shewed that he must either cheat himself or the Publick.

In all such Cases, therefore, Sir, there must be a discretionary Power left in the Commissioners or Officers who are to contract for the Publick, and they may sometimes have very good Reasons for rejecting the highest Proposal or Bidder, even when the Difference is very considerable; but when the Difference is trifling, as it was in the Case now under Consideration, their having Experience of one Man's Capacity and Conduct, and none of the others, is, of itself, a sufficient Reason for preferring the Man they know, even when the other offers to serve at a cheaper Rate; and as the least Failure or Disappointment in this Service, would have been of the most fatal Consequence,

I think, the Lords of the Treasury were in the right not to allow the Dealers in Exchange, by bidding upon one another, to beat the Price down too low, which they might have done from a too great Avidity of Gain, or from the Hopes that the Publick would give them some Relief, if it should afterwards appear, that they had undertaken the Service at a cheaper Rate than it could be faithfully performed; which would probably have been the Case, if the Proposals of Messrs. *Wilkinson* and *Muilman* had been accepted; for as by these Proposals they were to have but *two Stivers* in a *Pound Sterling* Profit, which is not *one per Cent.* and as the Charges of Commission, Brokerage, and Postage of Letters, is always computed at near *one and a Half*, they could not have continued for any Time to furnish the Publick with Bills at that Rate, unless the Course of Exchange had risen very much in our Favour, which was not to be expected at such a Juncture. They must therefore have soon come to a new Agreement with the Publick, or they must have given over the Business; and we know by Experience how dangerous it is to change Hands, or to employ many Hands, in such a Transaction; for by so doing our Affairs were brought into very great Confusion towards the latter End of the last War.

Besides these, Sir, and many other publick Reasons, which I could mention, if it were worth while, the Lords of the Treasury may have had private Reasons for preferring the Proposals of Mr. *Gore* and his Friends, tho' lower than those offered by Messrs. *Wilkinson* and *Muilman*: I mean not such private Reasons as have been insinuated in this Debate, as if they or some of their Friends were to have a Share in the Contract, and that therefore they were willing to make it as profitable as they thought they might safely do,

I mean such private Reasons only as relate to the Safety and Service of the Publick; for in all such Cases they are obliged to inquire strictly into the Character and Conduct of those they are to contract with, and may find such Reasons for preferring one Man to another, as ought not to be mentioned or communicated to the Publick. I do not, however, affirm, that in this Case they had any such Reasons: I mention it only to shew, how cautious we ought to be of censuring the Conduct of great Officers in every Case, where there is not a very apparent Neglect or Misbehaviour, and a remarkable Injury done to the Publick.

I hope, I have now given such Reasons as will appear sufficient against our resolving to pass any Censure upon the Conduct of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, either for their not giving Notice to the Merchants to bring in their Proposals for remitting abroad the publick Money, or for their preferring the Proposals of Messrs. Gore, Gulston, and Poyntz, to the higher Proposals of Messrs. Wilkinson and Muilman; and next I shall observe, that it is really, in my Opinion, surprising, to hear Gentlemen, who certainly attend to, and understand the publick Business; I say, it is surprising to hear such Gentlemen talk of the Loss the Publick has sustained upon this Occasion; for, I think, it is demonstrable, that had the Contract of Messrs. Gore, Gulston, and Poyntz, been much lower than it is; had they agreed to give their Bills upon Holland at no more than 10 Guilders 10 Stivers per Pound Sterling, the Publick could have sustained no Loss. Sir, Gentlemen may shake their Heads and seem amazed, but I shall make good what I say from the Estimates upon your Table, and from what is known to be the common Practice in paying the Army abroad. To begin with the

last: It is well known, that as soon as our Army set foot upon foreign Ground, they are not paid in *English Money*, but from that Moment begin to be paid in the Current Money of the Country, according to the Rate of Exchange at which the Government has contracted to have the Money remitted. Therefore, if the Government should make a bad Bargain, with regard to the Remittance, it may be a Loss to the Officers and Soldiers of the Army, but it can be no Loss to the Publick. If Mr. Gore had given but 10 Guilders 10 Stivers for the Pound Sterling, it would have been a Loss to the Officers and Soldiers of our Army, because their Pay abroad would have been less by near one and a Half per Cent. but the Publick could neither have got nor lost by the Bargain.

I shall next, Sir, consider the Case of the Money remitted for paying the *Hanoverians*; and here, if Gentlemen will but look upon the Estimate, they will see, that the Money granted for paying the *Hanoverians* is calculated at 10 Guilders 10 Stivers per Pound Sterling, and must certainly be paid to them at that Rate; for they will insist upon having a Pound Sterling, or the Produce of a Pound Sterling in Dutch Money, for every 10 Guilders 10 Stivers we are obliged to pay them; and, consequently, our remitting their Money at a higher Rate than 10 Guilders 10 Stivers per Pound Sterling, can be no Advantage to this Nation, nor can our remitting it at a lower Rate than 10 Guilders 16 or 18 Stivers, be any Loss.

This, Sir, is the Case with regard to the Money remitted or to be remitted for the *Hanoverians*; and with regard to the Money that has been remitted, or that may be remitted for the *Danish* or *Hessian* Troops, the Case is the very same. But what surprises me most is, that the Money remitted, or to be remitted,

mitted, for paying the Subsidies granted by Parliament to the Queen of Hungary, or King of Sardinia, should be brought in over Head and Ears to swell the imaginary Loss, which the Nation is to sustain by this wicked Contract. This, I say, is the most surprising, because by Accounts upon our Table it appears, that a great Part of the Subsidies payable to the Queen of Hungary, and King of Sardinia, were paid in ready Money to their Ministers here, and the rest in such Bills as they approved of; and it is not to be supposed, that their Ministers here would allow themselves to be directed by any of our Ministers to go to a particular Remitter, unless he was ready to give them his Bills at as high a Rate of Exchange as any other Remitter would agree to.

From hence, Sir, I think it is evident, that the Publick could have sustained no Loss, even tho' the Contract made with Mr. Gore had stood at the Rate of Exchange at which it was first settled; and as to the Argument, or rather Piece of Wit, made use of, with respect to the Treasury Board's being under the Direction of one of their own Servants, it will appear to be without any Foundation, when we consider, that it is the daily Practice of every Board in England, when Facts and Circumstances are to be inquired into, to refer that Inquiry to be made and reported by one or more of their chief Clerks or Servants, and that Report is always made the Foundation of the Board's Resolution, unless a further Inquiry or Consideration appear to be necessary, which, in this Case, there was certainly no Occasion for, because the Paymaster, in his Report, shewed so clearly the Reasonableness of the Proposals made by Messrs. Gore, Guffman, and Poyntz, and the Danger of changing Hands, that it became quite unnecessary to take into their Consi-

deration the new Proposals that Day delivered in by Messrs. Wilkinson and Muilman. From all which, I must be of Opinion, that we have not the least Reason to find Fault with any Part of the Conduct of the Lords of the Treasury in this Transaction, and, consequently, I must be against the Motion.

The next Speech I shall give in this Debate was made by L. Bantius Nolanus, in the Character of John Bance, Esq; which was to this Effect.

*Mr. President,
S I R,*

WHATEVER the Gentlemen of the other Side of the Question may say, they must be sensible, that, in this Debate, we have a very great Advantage, because it depends upon Figures, which cannot, like Words, be wrested to disguise the Truth or support a Falshood; and if they think we have made no material Discovery, it must proceed from their being accustomed, for some Years, to deal in Millions, and to see the Publick defrauded daily of Thousands; but such Gentlemen as I am, who have never touched publick Money, nor any Money but our own, or such as a Court of Justice might compel us to account for, must look upon a Sum of 60 or 70,000 *l.* with some Sort of Attention, and must think, that the Discovery of a Fraud of that Value, or at least a publick Loss (occasioned by Misconduct) of that Value, nay of a much greater, as I shall presently demonstrate, is no such Discovery as deserves the Name or Character of *Parturiunt Montes*; for I dare venture to say, that if such a Discovery had been made in the Times of our Ancestors, whatever the Mountains might have conceived, the Resolutions of this House would have brought forth an Impeachment.

Whe-

Whether to call these Remitting Contracts a designed Fraud, or only a Piece of Mismanagement, I am really at a Loss to determine: The Damage the Publick was thereby to suffer was so obvious, and the right Method of contracting so well known, A that it requires a great Stock of Charity to believe, that the Mismanagement proceeded entirely from Inattention. The many Advertisements we see almost daily in our News Papers from the Commissioners of Navy and Victualling, could not but put our B Lords Commissioners of the Treasury in mind, that the proper Method for remitting the publick Money abroad, if it was to be done by Bills of Exchange, was to advertise in the *Gazette*, or at least to give Notice to all the great Remitters in C the City to send in Proposals; and it was the more necessary for the present Lords of the Treasury to take this Method, because when they entered upon their Trust, there was a general Suspicion, that every publick Contract was made a Jobb, and that D no Proposal, however beneficial for the Publick, was ever attended to, unless it came from one who was a Friend of the Minister's. Whether this Suspicion was well founded or no, is not my Business at present to inquire into; but that there was then E such a Suspicion, and that this Suspicion had for some Time been very general, is certain and well known in the City of *London*; so that no Man ever thought of offering any Proposals to the Publick, but such as thought they could make an Interest with the Minister; and Proposals from such Men never were, nor ever will be, the most advantageous for the publick Service. Our present Lords of the Treasury could not therefore expect that, upon their Accession to that Board, any Gentleman F would give himself the Trouble to send them Proposals of any Kind, without some publick or private In-

itation to do so; for whatever Character they might formerly have had for Candour and publick Spirit, their precipitate Accession to that Board was very far from removing the general Suspicion that had before prevailed; and the Treatment they gave to the Proposals of Messrs. *Wilkinson* and *Muilman* has already made this Suspicion as strong against them as ever it was against their Predecessors.

Another Reason, Sir, which made B it necessary for them to give Notice to the Remitters to send in Proposals, was this: Tho' it was generally known, or at least supposed, that Troops were to be sent abroad, yet it neither was nor could be known, that the Money for subsisting them C was to be sent abroad by Bills of Exchange, because the Publick might have resolved to send it in Gold or Silver at its own Risk and upon its own Account, which, considering that the Balance of Trade with *Holland* is against us, would have been D the best and most frugal Method; for, I hope, we have now got over that silly, old Prejudice against sending Gold or Silver out of the Country; because it is now fully understood, that every Country must send out its Gold or Silver when the general Balance of Trade is against it. As E long as the general Balance is in our Favour, we may supply the Demands of one Country by sending thither the Bullion or foreign Coin we receive from another: We may, for Example, supply the Demands of *Holland* by the Gold or Silver we receive from *Portugal* and other Countries; but if the general Balance should turn against us, that Balance must be made good out of our national Stock of Gold and Silver, and will always be so, let you make G ever so severe Laws against it. Therefore, when our Government has occasion for Money in *Holland*, or any other Country where the Course of Ex-

Exchange is against us, it ought to send over Gold or Silver for that Purpose upon its own Account, because it need pay nothing for Freight or Commission, and being sent over in Men of War, the Risk can never be so great to the Government as it must be to private Men. It is therefore ridiculous in the Government to pay for Risk, Freight, and Commission, to private Men, when it can so easily save all these Charges, by sending over Gold or Silver upon its own Account; and if our Government had done so upon this Occasion, it would have saved above *six per Cent.* which is now paid to Mr. Gore and the other Gentlemen concerned in our publick Remittances.

From hence, Sir, you must see, that the Merchants in the City, who understand the Nature of Trade and Exchange, could not know, nay they could not suppose, that the Government would have Occasion to deal in Bills of Exchange, for subsisting the Troops that were to be sent abroad; and therefore, since it was resolved to remit all the publick Money by that Method, a proper Notice should have been given to all the great Remitters in the City to send in their Proposals. Besides, it is generally thought by the Merchants, to be officious in them to trouble Ministers with Proposals, unless they be desired to do so; and that this is the Way of thinking in the City could not but be known to the Lords of the Treasury, or at least to such of them as were concerned in the Inquiry into the famous *Jamaica* Contract; for they were there expressly told, that the Reason why none of the Merchants offered Proposals for remitting the publick Money to *Jamaica*, was because the Treasury did not communicate their Intentions to Merchants, and that if they had done so, several Merchants would have offered Proposals for serving them. It is therefore very surprising, that those Lords of the

Treasury who were Members of the Secret Committee, should not think of giving Notice to the Merchants to bring in Proposals for remitting Money to *Holland*, before they concluded any Contract with Mr. Gore;

A and when we consider, that the Inquiry was carrying on at the very Time this Contract was made, it is hard to believe, that this Neglect was the Effect of mere Inattention, and not the Effect of a Design to give Mr. Gore a very profitable Bargain, in order to have some Friend admitted into a Share of the Profits.

Having now shewn, that the Lords of the Treasury were upon this Occasion manifestly guilty of a most surprising Piece of Neglect, I shall next beg leave to examine the Bargain they made. They could not but know, that when Mr. Gore brought in his Proposals, the then Current Course of Exchange was about 10 *Guilders* 18 *Stivers* Dutch Money for every *Pound Sterling*; and, barring the Custom, I defy them or any Man to shew me a Reason, why the Publick should pay more for remitting its Money than any private Man. I can shew several, why it should pay less: In private Contracts for remitting, there is generally a Broker employ'd, and therefore Brokerage must be paid; but in publick Contracts no Broker is ever employ'd, and consequently no Brokerage to be paid: In remitting 100*l.* there is as much Trouble, as in remitting 100,000*l.* except only the Difference of telling, which, since Bank Notes came in Fashion, is next to nothing; and therefore a Man who has 100,000*l.* to remit, ought to pay less proportionably than a Man who remits a single *Hundred*. For these Reasons, if a private Man has 10 *Guilders* 18 *Stivers* for a *Pound Sterling*, the Publick ought to have at least 10 *Guilders* 18 *Stivers* and a *Half*; and if the Publick had threatened to send over what Money it wanted

in Gold and Silver at its own Risk, I believe, to prevent its taking this Method for supplying itself, the Remitters would have been glad to give their Bills at the Rate of 10 *Guilders* 18 *Stivers* per Pound Sterling; for even at that Rate their Profit would have been very considerable, which I shall beg Leave to explain.

As the Hon. Gentleman who opened this Debate has before observed, when the Exchange is at the Rate of 10 *Guilders* 17 or 18 *Stivers* for a Pound Sterling, it is about five and a half per Cent. to our Disadvantage; therefore if a Dealer in Exchange sends over to *Holland* 100,000*l.* in Gold, in order to have an Opportunity to draw for it, that Gold will produce him in *Dutch Money* 1,149,950 *Guilders*; from which I shall deduct one per Cent. for Freight and Insurance in sending his Gold over, being more than the usual Price; there will then remain 1,138,450 *Guilders* 10 *Stivers*. Having thus lodged his Money, let us suppose, he draws for it at the Rate of 10 *Guilders* 18 *Stivers* for the Pound Sterling, at that Rate he must receive for his Bills in Money here, 104,445*l.* Sterling; so that by this Transaction he has got 4445*l.* Sterling, out of which he has nothing to pay but Commission to his Correspondent in *Holland*, which I shall reckon at one per Cent. for receiving and paying, amounting to 1044*l.* 9*s.* consequently he has 3390*l.* 11*s.* clear Profit to himself, without any Risk or Charge; and as he may renew this Transaction every two or three Months, we may see what a Profit a Remitter would have, even suppose he were to remit the publick Money at the Rate of 10 *Guilders* 18 *Stivers* per Pound Sterling. And, indeed, when I consider this, I am surprised how the Agents of Messrs. Gore, Gulston, and Poyntz, could have the Assurance to represent, as they did to the Paymaster

General, in a Representation signed by them, and now upon our Table, that their whole Profit consisted in the Difference between the Rate of Exchange they agreed to draw at, and the then Current Rate of Exchange; and that even from this Profit they were to deduct their Hazard of Bills, Commission, Brokeridge, Postage of Letters, and other Charges. Surely, they must imagine, either that the Paymaster did not, or that he would not understand what he was about; for suppose he had known nothing of Trade, common Sense would have told him, that even according to the common Course of Exchange, the Remitter must have a Profit sufficient for answering his Trouble, Risk, and Charges, and that in remitting the publick Money there could be no greater Trouble, Risk, or Charge, than in remitting the Money of private Men; but, on the contrary, that in remitting the publick Money there is no Expence of Brokeridge, or Risk of Bills; and that, therefore, if the Remitter paid less, or gave his Bills for less than the common Course of Exchange, it would be so much clear Profit, over and above the Profit usually made in remitting the Money of private Men.

I know very well, Sir, that when great Sums are to be remitted, and an absolute Necessity to remit them by Bills of Exchange, it necessarily raises the Price of those Bills, that is to say, it lowers the common Course of Exchange; but I have shewn, that the Government was so far from being under a Necessity to remit the publick Money by Bills of Exchange, that it would have been right and frugal to have sent over to *Holland*, in Gold or Silver, the whole Money they were to have Occasion for at that Place; and if they had done so, it would only have been doing what Mr. Gore, or any one other that contracts with them, must do

at their Expence; therefore, the Danger of the Exchange falling below its common Course, on Account of the great Sums the Government was to have Occasion for in *Holland*, was a mere Bugbear, that could frighten none but Infants in the Business of Trade and Exchange; for the Course of Exchange, or the Price of Bills of Exchange, does not depend upon the Demand for Money at any certain Place, but upon the Difficulty and Danger of sending Gold or Silver from one Place to another; and therefore, the Course of Exchange can never rise much above the Value People put upon that Difficulty and Danger, which with respect to our Government's sending Gold or Silver to *Holland* must be very trifling; and if the Lords of the Treasury had but threatened to take this Method, it would soon have put an End to any Combination that could have been entered into by the Remitters.

No Pretence, therefore, can from thence be taken for justifying either the Terms, or the Precipitancy of the Contract they made with Mr. Gore; but suppose there had been some Reason for their being in a Hurry, can this justify their agreeing to give him such monstrous Profits? I have already shewn what Profits a Remitter makes according to the common Course of Exchange, and in order to make the extravagant Terms of this Contract the more apparent, I shall state the Profits Mr. Gore would have made according to his first Contract, if he and his Friends had not generously offered more than the Lords of the Treasury desired of them. That every Gentleman may examine by himself whether or no I am right in my Calculations, I shall ground them upon Sir *Isaac Newton's* Table of the Value of foreign Coins, according to which a *Pound Sterling*, at the real Par of Exchange, is worth

36 *Shillings* and 59 *Hundredth Parts* of a *Shilling Flemish Bank Money*, or 38 *Shillings* and 42 *Hundredth Parts* of a *Shilling Flemish Current Money*, which reduced into *Dutch Currency* is 11 *Guilders* 10 *Stivers* and a half. A for every *Pound Sterling*. Now, as by their first Contract they were to give but 10 *Guilders* 11 *Stivers* and a half for the *Pound Sterling*, if they sent over to *Holland* at their own Risk, from Time to Time, in Bullion, or in foreign Gold or Silver, B such Sums as were necessary for answering their Draughts, they had a Profit of 19 *Stivers* upon every *Pound Sterling*, which is very near nine per Cent. and as they were to deal in such large Sums, I am persuaded, their whole Charge of Freight, Commission, and Postage of Letters, could not amount to above one and a Half per Cent. so that they had a clear Profit of above 7 per Cent. without running any other Risk than that of the Insurance, the Value of which is seldom above three Quarters per Cent. and if they had remitted abroad at this Rate the whole Money of last Year and this, amounting, as has been calculated, to 1,826,089*l.* their nett Profits would have amounted to 127,826*l. Sterling*, every Farthing of which, and more, might E have been saved to the Publick by sending Gold and Silver over upon the publick Account, instead of employing Mr. Gore to send it over for them.

Whether the Lords of the Treasury knew what a profitable Contract they had given to their Friend, or rather to the Friend of their Predecessor, I do not take upon me to determine. I cannot really suppose they did; for if I could, I should be very apt to suspect, that they did not, nor would give to any Man an Opportunity of making such monstrous Profits, without stipulating, in the Name of a Trustee, some Share of the Profits to themselves. But suppose

suppose they did not know the Value of the Contract they gave, which is the most charitable Supposition that can be made in their Favour, it shews, that they were guilty of a very great Neglect in the Discharge of their Trust; for had they talk'd with any indifferent Man that understood the Business of Exchange, he could easily have made them understood what they were about. And what happened afterwards, is a full Proof of the bad Bargain they had made for the Publick; for when Mr. Gore heard of the Proposals made by Messrs. *Wilkinson* and *Muilman*, he came of his own Accord, there being no Appearance of his having been sent for, and generously agreed to give a *Stiver* and a *Half* more per *Pound Sterling*, than they had stipulated for the Publick, by which he reduced his Profits to a little above 8 per Cent. so that we may reckon, he and his Friends have still 6 and a *Half* per Cent. nett Profit, which upon 1,826,089*l.* amounts to 118,695*l.* *Sterling*.

I see, Sir, the House is tired of Calculations, but I must beg their Patience a little; for I cannot leave this Subject, without shewing the Ignorance, or something worse, of those Gentlemen with whom the Paymaster General was pleased to consult upon this Occasion, who gravely told him, according to his Report upon our Table, that by Messrs. *Wilkinson* and *Muilman*'s Proposals, they were to have but a *Half* per Cent. gross Profit, as they call it, (going still upon the Fallacy, that at the Current Course of Exchange the Remitter has no Profit) and then they wisely add, that they cannot conceive how these Gentlemen make their Account, unless they flatter themselves with being indulged with the Liberty of exporting the Current Coin of this Kingdom. Now, Sir, according to my Method of Calculation, which is free from that Fallacy, and cer-

tainly the right one, Messrs. *Wilkinson* and *Muilman* would, even at the Rate of Exchange they offered, have made a Profit of 14 *Stivers* and a *Half* upon every *Pound Sterling*, which is 6 and near three Quarters per Cent. gross, and at least 5 per Cent. nett Profit; so that if they had been obliged to export the Current Coin, it could not have proceeded from their not having a sufficient Profit; and, indeed, it is ridiculous to talk of such an Effect's proceeding from such a Cause. If the War continues but a small Number of Years, even Mr. Gore and his Friends may be obliged to export our Current Coin, or melt it down in order to export the Bullion, which cannot, I am sure, proceed from their not having a sufficient Profit; but they must do this, when they can find neither Bullion nor foreign Gold or Silver to export; and this, I am afraid, they may be obliged to do, sooner than some People are aware of; for we are now far from being in the same Circumstances we were at the Beginning of the War in the Queen's Time. We are still Gainers, I believe, upon the general Balance of Trade, but, I fear, not so considerable as we were at that Time; and we have now a Load upon our general Balance of Trade, which we were then very little subject to, I mean the Interest payable yearly to Foreigners upon the Capitals they have in our several Funds, which, I believe, amounts to 5 or 600,000*l.* a Year, and is a most grievous Drawback upon our general Balance of Trade. If by that Balance we are not supplied with an annual Recruit of Bullion or foreign Gold and Silver, sufficient for supplying the annual Demand for the Payment of this Interest, as well as for paying our Armies and subsidiary Princes upon the Continent, we must begin to inroach upon our national Stock of Gold and Silver, and, consequently,

quently, must export our Current Coin, or melt it down for that Purpose, which is the same Thing; and this our Ministers ought seriously to consider before it is too late.

After having shewn how profitable this Contract was to the Undertaker, I must consider the Dangers he was exposed to, which have been assigned as Reasons for giving him such a profitable Bargain. The Danger of lowering the Exchange I have already shewn to be altogether chimerical, because either the Government, or any private Man, may prevent it, by exporting Gold or Silver. The Danger of an Advance in the Price of Freight or Insurance for the Exportation of Gold or Silver, is still more chimerical, because it may, at all Times, be prevented by the Government's employing their Men of War, and is at all Times so trifling, especially the former, that it is not worth minding; and as to the *Agio's* falling in *Holland*, the Importation of foreign Gold or Silver will prevent it; but if it should not, it can be of no bad Consequence; for as the *Agio* falls, the Course of Exchange will rise; because Merchants or Dealers in Exchange never consider the Current Value of Bank, or any other Sort of Money in any Country: They consider only the Quantity and Fineness of the Gold or Silver they pay, and the Quantity and Fineness of the Gold or Silver they are to receive in lieu of it in another Country, and according to that they fix the Course of Exchange, so as to have a reasonable Profit for answering their Trouble and Expence.

Now, Sir, with regard to the Argument of the Publick's being no Loser by this Contract, however profitable it may be to the Undertaker: This, I acknowledge, surprised me; for, I think, it is one of the most sophistical Arguments, with regard to our own Troops, that was ever

made use of in any metaphysical Dispute in our Universities; and with regard to the foreign Troops in our Pay, and the Subsidies payable to the Queen of *Hungary* and King of *Sardinia*, I shall shew, that it is absolutely false. But first, with regard to our own Troops, whatever the Hon. Gentleman may think, I shall always be of Opinion, that every Loss sustained by those brave Men who are fighting the Battles of their Country in a foreign Climate, is a Loss to their Country; and I must say, I hope our Ministers will take Notice of what I say, I wish our Troops may not, but whether they do or no, I must say, that it is an insufferable Hardship, to make the Troops we send abroad, pay for sending their Money after them. Wherever they go, they ought to be paid as if they were in *England*, and if they are paid in foreign Money, they ought to be paid at the Par of Exchange. That is to say, for every *Pound Sterling* due to them, they ought to receive, in the Money of the Country where they are, as much as that *Pound Sterling* would produce, if sent there in the Current Coin of this Kingdom; and, consequently, in *Holland*, or *Flanders*, they ought to receive at the Rate of 11 *Guilders* 10 *Stivers* and a Half for every *Pound Sterling* that becomes due to them, instead of the 10 *Guilders* 13 *Stivers* they are to receive, according to the infamous Contract we have now under our Consideration. Thus, as a Soldier in *Flanders* receives, or ought to receive at least an *English Groat* a Day, or 28 *d. English* a Week, Subsistence Money, if he were to be paid at the Par of Exchange, he would be intitled to receive, in *Dutch Money*, 26 *Stivers* and above 14 *Pennings*, or near 27 *Stivers* a Week; whereas if he be paid, as I suppose he is, at the Rate we have contracted with our Remitter Mr.

Gore,

Gore, he does not receive above 24 *Stivers* and 14 or 15 *Pennings Dutch Money* for his Week's Subsistence; and this is the harder upon him, because, as we have not yet got into our Enemy's Country, and I do not know when we shall, a Soldier must not take so much as an Egg, or a Crust of Bread, without paying ready Money for it.

As few of our Soldiers are good Pen and Ink Men, I doubt much, Sir, if any of them can calculate the Loss they sustain by our Method of paying them, and as the Loss is not very remarkable, I believe, few of them take Notice of it; but it is evident, that they lose above half a Day's Subsistence Money in a Week, and tho' this Loss to each Soldier appears to be but a trifling Sum in a Year, yet to the whole Army the Loss becomes so considerable as to deserve the Attention of this House; for from what happened in *Jamaica*, we may form some Notion of the Danger that may arise from the Army's taking Notice of this Loss, before we do. There, indeed, the Loss was so considerable, that it set the whole Army a computing, and every Soldier at last found out, that he was cheated of one Day's Pay in seven, which had like to have produced a Mutiny in that Army.

Now, Sir, with regard to the Money remitted for paying our foreign Mercenaries, I hope, the *Hanoverians* have not, I am sure, no other Mercenaries ever had any Thing to do with the Grants or the Calculations made by Parliament. As we always agree to pay them in some foreign Currency, they have nothing to do with the Exchange we purchase it at, or with the Exchange it is calculated at in the Estimates laid before Parliament; and therefore, if we make a good Bargain it is an Advantage, if a bad one it is a Loss to this Nation, and this Nation only. In the Estimates, 'tis true, the Ex-

change is always calculated at a low Rate, because our Ministers cannot then know the Rate they may purchase at; but if they can purchase at a higher Rate, and they ought to make as good a Bargain as they can for their Country, they are obliged to give an Account of the Savings to the next Session of Parliament. In future Times, I hope we shall be more careful in this Respect than we have been in Times past; for even according to the bad Bargains they have lately made for remitting the publick Money, there will be a considerable Saving in the Money granted for the Pay of foreign Troops, because in the Estimates the Exchange is calculated at 10 *Guilders* 10 *Stivers* per *Pound Sterling*, whereas they have contracted for it at the Rate of 10 *Guilders* 13 *Stivers*, which is a Saving of 3 *Stivers* upon every *Pound Sterling*, and this is near one and a half per Cent. upon all the Money granted for the Pay of foreign Troops: There was likewise a Saving upon every one of the different Sums paid to the Queen of *Hungary* at *Amsterdam*, and consequently that Account, upon the very Face of it, appears to be wrong, with respect to the Sums set down in *Sterling* Money. I shall take Notice only of the second Article in that Account, by Way of Example: It is there said, Paid to her Minister in Bills upon Mr. *Compton*, Deputy Paymaster at *Amsterdam*, 787,500 *Guilders*, at the Rate of 10 *Guilders* 10 *Stivers* for every *Pound Sterling*; (being the Rate settled by Treaty) which said Sum was furnished by the Remitter in Bills of Exchange, payable at *Amsterdam*, at the Rate of 10 *Guilders* 10 *Stivers* and a Half per *Pound Sterling*; and this is computed to be in *Sterling* Money 75,000*l*. Now, Sir, it is very true, that 787,500 *Guilders*, at 10 *Guilders* 10 *Stivers* per *Pound Sterling*, amounts to 75,000*l*. but 787,500 *Guilders*, at 10

Guilders 11 Stivers and a Half per Pound Sterling amounts to no more than 74,468*l.* which was all that could be paid to Mr. Gore for his Bills, and consequently by this Remittance our Ministers saved to the Publick 532*l.* and might have saved a great deal more if they had made a better Bargain, tho' they seem to be unwilling to account even for what they did actually save.

Whether the Queen of Hungary's Minister took Directions from our Ministers, as to the Remitter he was to employ, I shall not determine: With regard to the Money to be paid at *Amsterdam*, he had no Business to trouble his Head about the Rate of Exchange, because as the Rate was settled by Treaty at 10 *Guilders 10 Stivers per Pound Sterling*, his Mistress was neither to get nor lose by the Bargain made for the Exchange; but with regard to the Money paid him here, I am sure, he would have served his Mistress very ill, if, without any Necessity or Direction, he had taken Bills at the Rate of 10 *Guilders 11 Stivers and a Half per Pound Sterling*, when he might every Day have had undoubted Bills at the Rate of *ten Guilders 17 or 18 Stivers per Pound Sterling*; and, for the same Reason, it must be allowed, that our Ministers did not serve their Country well in accepting of such a low Rate of Exchange for the Money they remitted to *Amsterdam*; because, whatever they could get, or did get, above 10 *Guilders 10 Stivers per Pound Sterling*, was an Advantage to their Country, and ought to be accounted for to Parliament. It is therefore evident that with regard to some Part of the Money paid to the Queen of Hungary, the Publick is a Loser by this Contract; but with regard to the Money to be paid by the King of *Sardinia*, as we have been deny'd a Sight of that Treaty*, and consequently do not know where, or in what Cur-

rency, the Money is to be paid, I can say nothing about it.

As to the private Reasons our Lords of the Treasury might have had for preferring Mr. Gore, if they were such as related to the Publick, they were fully answered by the Security offered by Messrs. *Wilkinson* and *Muilman*, which was likewise an Answer to the Argument founded upon the Experience they had of Mr. Gore's Punctuality; and, indeed, when the Money is paid upon the Delivery of the Bills, I do not see how any Man that is honest can fail of being punctual, because it may be sent over to answer his Draughts with the same Packet that carries his Bills. And as to the discretionary Power contended for, the Hon. Gentleman himself allowed, that it ought never to be made use of, but when the Difference between one Bidder and another is trifling. Can it be said that it was so in this Case? Sir, the Difference between the Proposals of Mr. Gore and his Friends, and those offered by Messrs. *Wilkinson* and *Muilman*, was near *one and a Half per Cent.* and this upon 1,826,080*l.* the Sum that had been or was to be remitted, amounted to above 27,391*l.* Can this Difference be said to be trifling? I am sure, it will appear so to no Man in *England* but such a one as a Lord of our Treasury; and if this Contract escapes our Censure, I am afraid, that such a Sum will very soon begin to look big even in the Eyes of a Lord of our Treasury; for, by Jobbwork, Extravagance, and Neglect, the Nation will very soon be so reduced as to have very little Money to put into their Hands. This fatal Consequence we ought to prevent, if possible; and therefore I shall be for agreeing to this Motion.

[This JOURNAL to be continued in our next.]

TRIAL

* See Votes, 1742-3, p. 93.

TRIAL in relation to JAMES ANNESLEY, Esq; and the Earl of ANGLESEY, continued from p. 87.

RICHARD Tigh, Esq; says, This Gentleman (*James Annesley*) lived with Deponent for some Months, when he was a Boy; that he came to Deponent in a very poor Condition, from one *Purcell* (a Butcher) who lived at the Back of Deponent's House, in *Phenix-street*; that sometime after *Christmas*, 1727, Deponent's Son brought him into the House unknown to Deponent, out of Charity, he being turned out of Doors by Lord *Altham*, who was reputed to be his Father; and the Boy was in Deponent's House sometime before he knew of it; says, the Boy appeared to be about 13 or 14 Years old; continued with Deponent till he was transported; says, there was a yellow Livery Waistcoat in the House, which was formerly wore by Deponent's Son's Servant, and finding it fitted the Boy, Deponent's Son put it upon him; says, it was not long after Deponent missed him from his House, and heard he was gone on Shipboard, and that one *Peter Murphy* told Deponent the Boy was transported. [*Here the Witness was interrupted by Lord Anglesey's Counsel, who observ'd to him, that as he was bred to the Law, he must know he ought to give nothing in Evidence from Hearsay.*] Says, he does not know by what Means the Boy withdrew from Deponent's Family, the Boy having no Occasion given him to be uneasy in it; says, he was reputed to be Lord *Altham*'s lawful Son, and says it was after Lord *Altham*'s Death the Boy came into Deponent's Family. Being ask'd, why, since he thought that the Boy was Lord *Altham*'s Son, he did not take some Steps to assert his Right to his Father's Estate; says, the Boy was with Deponent so short a Time,

that he took but little Notice of him or his Affairs, but that if he had stayed with Deponent some Time, Deponent does not know but he would have taken some Steps to assert his Right; says, he has seen Mr. *Annesley* since his Return to this Kingdom, and is fully persuaded he is the same Person that lived with Deponent; says, he heard nothing of him since his leaving *Dublin* about 15 Years ago, till Deponent received a Letter about him from a Person in *Jamaica*, who was on board Admiral *Vernon*'s Fleet, giving an Account of the Hardships the Boy had undergone, and that Admiral *Vernon* had ordered him to be sent Home; says, one Mr. *Reilly*, an Agent for the present Lord *Anglesey*, came to Deponent's House, and asked if Deponent had a Letter relating to Mr. *Annesley*; that he came from my Lord *Anglesey* to desire Leave to read it; says he gave Mr. *Reilly* the Letter, and desired him to sit down and copy it, but he said it was very long, and that my Lord would take it as a Favour if Deponent would let him have the Letter, and he would return it the same Day or the Day following, with Thanks. That thereupon Deponent gave Mr. *Reilly* the Letter, but it has never been returned; says, that a Clerk of Mr. *Coulthurst*, who was Attorney for the Earl of *Anglesey*, as he informed Deponent, came to Deponent, and produced an Affidavit ready drawn, for Deponent to swear that *James Annesley*, who lived with Deponent, was reputed a Bastard Son of the late Lord *Altham*, which Deponent refused swearing. Deponent farther said, it was in *April*, 1728, *James Annesley* was taken from him. Being asked, what he conjectur'd to have been the Occasion of the Boy's leaving his House; says, he conjectures the Boy was spirited away, and still believe he was kidnapp'd; says, that *Peter Murphy*, the Boy who lived

lived with Deponent, after *Jemmy* went away, told Deponent he had been on board of a Ship, and had seen *Jemmy Annesley* lamenting and crying, that his Uncle had stole him away, and was going to transport him. [The Counsel for the Defendant observed, that this was Hearsay only; to which the Counsel for the Plaintiff answered, that as Deponent was ask'd as to his Belief, he ought to tell the Ground and Reason of it.]

John Broders, says, He knew Mr. *Annesley*, and saw him in *America* about 14 or 15 Years ago; that Deponent and his Brother having been riding out there one cold Morning, they called in at a House that was open, in order to warm themselves; that while they sat at the Fire a Boy came in with a Gun and a dead Squirrel; that Deponent's Brother in Discourse with the Boy, asked him what Countryman he was; that the Boy said he was an *Irishman*, and came from the County of *Wexford*; that he was born at *Dunmain*; that his Name was *James Annesley*; and that he was Lord *Altham's* Son. Says, he told them he was a Servant to the Master of the House, and had been kidnapp'd by his Uncle; says, he cannot swear to Mr. *Annesley's* Face, but that from what he told Deponent of the Conversation they had in *America*, he believes him to be the Person he saw and talked to there.

Joshua Barton says, He knows the present Earl of *Anglesey*, and knew the late Lord *Altham* very well, and has been often in his Company and eat and drank with him. One particular Night Deponent was in his Company at *Inchicore*, and did not part from him till about four o'Clock in the Morning; and Deponent remembers he asked my Lord to this Purpose: My Lord, would you be angry with me, if I should ask your Lordship a Question? And his Lordship said, he would not take it amiss.

Whereupon Deponent ask'd his Lordship, Pray, my Lord, is the little Boy, that runs about the Streets of *Dublin*, in such a poor Condition, your lawful Son, or a Bastard? My Lord answer'd, that *James Annesley*, that poor Boy, is my lawful Son by my Wife. And added, that he could not keep the Boy at home, because of the Woman he kept.—Says, my Lord at that Time had a Pension from the Crown, and was needy enough. 'Tis true, he kept a Pack of Hounds, but one Hound was ready to eat the other.—That Deponent kept a Farm and lived at *Island-Bridge*; that the Boy used to be up and down, and lie in the Ditches near *Inchicore*, waiting to get a Bit from the Servants; and Deponent saw the Boy about two Years before my Lord's Death, and often supplied him with Meat and Drink.

John Giffard says, That some Time between the 7th of *December* 1741, and the 1st of *May* 1742, the Defendant having an Appeal in the House of Lords, and several Suits depending between him and *Charles Annesley, Esq; Francis Annesley, Esq;* the Right Hon. the Lord *Haversham*, and one Mrs. *Anne Simpson*, who passed for his Countess in *Ireland*, often declared to Deponent, That he would deliver up to the Lessor of the Plaintiff his Right to the *Anglesey and Altham Titles and Estates*, and accept of 3000*l.* a Year, and leave the three Kingdoms, and go to *France*, and live there; which he said was better than to continue here and be so tormented by *Charles Annesley, Francis Annesley, and Lady Haversham*; that he had rather his Brother's Son should have the Title and Estate, than they; and that 3000*l.* a Year would make him easy and happy abroad, for he did not value the Title, and it was better to let *Jemmy* have his Right, than to be so plagued; and that he had sent for a Gentle-

Gentleman to teach him the French Tongue: And the Defendant actually had one *Stephen Hays*, who was an Officer in the French Army, to converse with, and instruct him in the French Tongue; that he repeated this several Times, and continued in this Resolution till May 1742, when he heard that Mr. *Annesley* had the Misfortune to shoot a Man. It was on the first of May 1742, that Mr. *Annesley* happened to shoot a Man at *Staines*; on the 2d of May (the Day following) Lord *Anglesey* sent for Deponent to go to *Staines* to enquire into the Affair, and collect the Evidence, in order for the Prosecution, and to follow the Instructions of Mr. *Garden* and *Gordon*, with the Assistance of Mr. *Fans*; and my Lord said, that Deponent should appear as private as possible in the Affair, for fear it should be known that Deponent had formerly been his Lordship's Attorney, which might hurt the Cause; and my Lord said, he did not care if it cost him 10,000*l.* if he could hang the Lessor of the Plaintiff, for then he should be easy in the Enjoyment of his Title and Estate; and that Mr. *Fans* (who was my Lord's intimate Companion, and chief Agent and Manager) should furnish Deponent with Money to carry on the Prosecution, because it was advised it was not proper for him to appear in it himself. Says, that having been Coroner in the County of *Devon* for 14 Years, Deponent was thought a proper Person to be employed, and he accordingly attended the Coroner's Inquest at *Staines*, and was present at the Examination of the Witnesses, and took Notes, and afterwards went on with the Prosecution till there was a Verdict. Being ask'd, how the Matter was found by the Coroner's Inquest; says, the Coroner's Jury brought him in guilty of Murder upon the Evidence of the Son of the Deceased. Being asked, if all the Eviden-

ces who were examined on the Trial, had not been examined on the Inquest; says, all of them had not been examined; says, there was a Variance between the Coroner's Inquest and the Trial, and that the Evidence was stronger on the Inquest than on the Trial; says, the main Evidence for the King, *John Eccleston*, was discredited on the Trial. Being asked what Time of the Day the Fact was committed, and who were present; says, between One and Two o'Clock in the Afternoon, in a Meadow (as it appeared on the Examination) and *John Eccleston*, *John Fisher*, and *John Bettefworth*, were present. Being asked what Time the Inquest and Trial were held; says, he believes the Inquest was over the 4th of May 1742, and the Trial on the 4th of July, 1742. Being ask'd what he understood to be my Lord *Anglesey's* Intentions, when he said he would give 10,000*l.* says, he believes it was his Resolution to put the Lessor of the Plaintiff out of the Way. Being ask'd, if Deponent said any Thing in answer to that Declaration, says, he can't say he approv'd of it; says, he has heard Defendant say he was much more afraid of losing his Estate with the Pretender (as he called him) than with any of the rest of his Competitors. Being ask'd if Deponent carried on the Prosecution as effectually as he could; says, he did. Being ask'd, if he did not apprehend it a wicked Thing to carry on a Prosecution when he knew it was the Intention of the Defendant to put Mr. *Annesley* out of the Way; says, he did not think it a Crime, because the Inquest had found him guilty of wilful Murder. Says, he was sent for the 2d of May, and found my Lord *Anglesey* rejoicing with his Friends on the Occasion; that my Lord told Deponent, the Pretender had now done his own Business, for he had shot a Man; says, he went to *Staines* the 3d of May,

May, and that he met Lord Anglesey at Hounslow-Heath as Deponent was coming home, his Lordship being so impatient for News about the Inquest, that he could not stay till Deponent's Return to London. Being asked, why he would undertake to prosecute an Affair of that Kind; says, he thought (as it was found wilful Murder by the Coroner's Inquest) it was a just Authority for Deponent to engage in it, and they might as well ask the Counsel who pleaded in the Cause, why they engaged in it. Being ask'd, if he told the Counsel of the Defendant's Declaration relating to the 10,000*l.* says, he did not. Being ask'd, if he believed the Counsel would have engaged in it, if he had told them of it; says, he can't answer for other People. Being asked, if he thought any honest Man would have engaged in such a Prosecution; says, he believes any honest Man would, otherwise Deponent would not have engaged in it. Being asked, if he believed it was Lord Anglesey's Intention to put the Lessor of the Plaintiff out of the Way; says, he does believe so. Being ask'd, how then he could say that he believed any Man would have engaged in such an Affair: [*Hereupon Baron Mountney said, that an Attorney might think himself well warranted by the Verdict found upon the Coroner's Inquest to prosecute, and not think it a bad Action.*] Being ask'd, if he knew before the Trial at the Old Baily, that Lord Anglesey was sued by Mr. Annesley for his Title and Estate; says, he did. Being ask'd if the Witnesses were paid any Thing for attending at the Trial; says, each of them was paid Half a Crown a Day; says, that on the 8th of May the Church-Warden of Staines sent Deponent a Warrant under his Hand to carry on the Prosecution, and that this was the Effect of a Consultation among Mr. Garden, Mr. Gordon, and

Mr. Fans, and was an Expedient to prevent a Suspicion of Lord Anglesey's having any Hand in the Prosecution. Says, Mr. Fans, one Day in Deponent's Presence, advised the Defendant to go to France, and come to Terms with the Lessor of the Plaintiff; says, the Defendant owes Deponent a Balance of 330*l.* for the said Prosecution, and other Business done; and that his Lordship having filed a Bill against Deponent in the Court of Exchequer in England, Deponent was advised to annex his Bill of Costs by Way of Schedule to his Answer, which brought these Things first to Light. Being ask'd, if he expects any of that Balance from Mr. Annesley; says, upon his Oath, he does not expect one Penny of it from Mr. Annesley. Being asked, if he ever expected to be employed in the present Suit as Attorney or Agent; says, he knew he never was to be employed in this Suit. Being asked, if Lord Anglesey is not a passionate Man, and if Deponent don't believe it was in Passion, and out of a Disgust, his Lordship declared (as Deponent says he did) that he would go to France, if Mr. Annesley would allow him 3000 Pounds a Year; says, he does believe my Lord is a passionate Man, and it might be both out of a conscientious View, and with Intention to serve himself, that he made that Declaration. Being asked, if he never heard Lord Anglesey say that the Lessor of the Plaintiff was a Bastard; says, he has heard him say he was a Bastard, and that he himself got him upon a Wenck called Joan Landy, and that he made her father the Child upon his Brother the late Lord Alibam, because he was better able to maintain it; says, one Rolph was present (who my Lord said knew this to be true) and Deponent has heard my Lord likewise say, that Mr. Annesley was transported for stealing a silver Spoon.

The hearing and examining the Evidence for the Lessor of the Plaintiff, took up 4 Days and Part of the 5th. There were 50 Witnesses. What we have inserted of some of them, contains all that is material said by the rest. We shall take the same Method with regard to the Evidence for the Defendant.

The Counsel for the Lessor of the Plaintiff, upon closing their Evidence, said, that if the Counsel for the Defendant should make it any Part of their Defence, that the Lessor of the Plaintiff is the Son of *Joan Landy*, they for the Plaintiff hoped they should be admitted to shew what became of that Son; which (after some Debate of the Counsel) the Court declared they shou'd be at Liberty to do.

Mr. Attorney General, of Counsel for the Defendant, opened his Case in Substance as follows: May it please your Lordship, and you Gentlemen of the Jury; the Counsel for the Lessor of the Plaintiff, being sensible of the Necessity of proving the Birth of a Child by Lady *Altham*, have produced a Variety of Evidence for that Purpose; I shall endeavour to trace it (such as it is) Step by Step. They set out with Lady *Altham's* Miscarriage, previous to the Birth in Question; then they have endeavoured to shew that a Child was born and christened at *Dunmain*; and they have mentioned the several Places where the Child was brought up at, (to wit) *Kinnay*, *Carrickduff*, and *Dublin*, and the various Places where he lived during the Time of his being deserted by his Father, together with the extreme Indigence to which he was reduced. To strengthen their positive Proofs, they have produced some presumptive Evidence, and have endeavoured to prove that Lord *Anglesey* had hired several Persons to G make away and transport the Lessor of the Plaintiff, and that after his Return, his Lordship prosecuted him in *England* for Murder.

This, my Lord, is the Nature and Series of the Evidence on the Part of the Plaintiff. I shall now beg Leave to state my Client's Case, in order to which, I must take Notice of the Pedigree of the Family.

A Earl *Arthur*, who upon the Restoration acquired great Honours and a very considerable Estate, had Issue, four Sons, *James*, *Altham*, *Richard*, and *Charles*. Earl *Arthur*, by a Settlement made upon his eldest Son's Marriage, limited his Estate to several Uses, and particularly to the Use of his eldest Son *James* for Life, with Remainder to his first, and every other Son successively in Tail Male, with Remainder to his right Heirs. Earl *Arthur's* eldest Son became intitled to the Estate after his C Father's Death, by virtue of the said Settlement, and afterwards died leaving Issue three Sons, *James*, *John*, and *Arthur*. *Altham*, the second Son of the first Earl *Arthur*, being created Baron of *Altham*, with a Remainder to his Brother *Richard*, died without Issue. *Richard*, Lord *Altham*, third Son of the first Earl, left Issue *Arthur*, the late Lord *Altham*, and the Defendant *Richard*, his only Sons.

The *Anglesey* Estates being entailed by the Settlement made on the Marriage of *James*, Son of the first Earl in 1669, his eldest Son, *James*, the third Earl, in 1699 levied Fines and suffered Recoveries of great Part thereof, in order to dock the said Entail, and being thereby become Tenant in Fee, he, by his last Will and Codicil, dated in May and November, 1701, limited his Estates as therein mentioned, and particularly settled the Estates now in Question, upon his Cousin *Arthur*, Lord *Altham*, for Life, Remainder to his Sons in Tail, with Remainder over to his own Brother *Arthur* in Tail. By virtue of these Codicils, the late Lord *Altham* was possessed of an Estate of 1,200*l.* a Year; but it being

ing, as I observed, so limited, that in Case of Failure of Issue Male in him, it was to go to *Arthur* the late Earl of *Anglesey*, and not to the Defendant his Brother; accordingly upon his Death, the late Earl *Arthur* entered on, and enjoyed the said Estate to the Time of his Death; after which, the present Defendant became possessed thereof. I must likewise observe to your Lordship, that several Disputes arose on the Construction of some of Earl *James's* Wills and Codicils between the present Earl and Mr. *Charles Annesley*; from all which Circumstances it is obvious, that the Birth of a Child by Lady *Altham*, was an Event of such great Expectation, as must have engaged the Attention of every Person in that Family; so that it seems impossible that a Matter of such Importance could be made, or remain a Secret.

We will follow the Gentlemen (who are concerned for the Lessor of the Plaintiff) in the same Method they have taken, and hope to prove to your Lordship, and the Gentlemen of the Jury, that Lady *Altham* never was so much as pregnant; and therefore never could have a Child. We will give an Account of Lady *Altham*, from her first coming into this Kingdom in 1713, of the whole Time of her continuing at *Dunmain*, of her being visited there by all the Persons of Distinction in that Neighbourhood, who will prove that her Ladyship never had a Child, and that she was at *Wexford* Assizes in Spring, 1715, about which Time it was endeavoured to be proved she was brought to Bed of the Lessor of the Plaintiff.

We shall likewise call all the principal Servants of the Family, to shew, that my Lady *Altham* never had a Child at *Dunmain*; and tho' the Plaintiff would lay some Stress on our Evidences being only Proofs of a Negative, yet we hope to esta-

blish that Negative by as good and credible Proofs, as the Nature of the Thing will permit.

And as the Plaintiff has given in Evidence the Declarations of Lord and Lady *Altham*, in hopes that they may prove of Weight in this Cause, and bolster up his other Evidence:

We shall produce People of another Character, than those produced by the Plaintiff, who will prove that Lady *Altham* often declared with Passion and Concern, that she never had a Child, and that Lord *Altham* likewise expressed himself to the same Effect.

We shall next give an Account of the Lessor of the Plaintiff, thro' all the Stages of his Life, from the Time of his Birth. We shall prove that he is *Joan Landy's* Bastard, and that he was said by some to be Lord *Altham's* Bastard, and by others a Sailor's Child.

We shall prove, that *Joan Landy* was with Child at the Time of Lady *Altham's* coming to the Kingdom, was turned out of my Lord's House, and went to lie in at her Father *John Landy's*; we shall prove the Birth of her Child, and produce the Person who christened it, and will tell you that the Child was called *James*.

We shall likewise prove who nurs'd him, and how he came to be about Lord *Altham's* House, that he was brought there after the Separation of my Lord and Lady, and was consider'd there as Lord *Altham's* Bastard. And tho' the Plaintiff's Counsel have endeavoured to remove the Objections of Mr. *Annesley's* Illegitimacy, by mentioning the Places he went to School at; we shall likewise prove the Places where he went to School, how he was brought to *Kinmay*, and what Sort of Treatment *Joan Landy*, his Mother, received there, and how he was maintained at *Carrickduff*. These Facts we shall prove by the Relations of the Family, and likewise

wife shew his coming to *Dublin* as Lord *Altham's* natural Son, and the Manner of his Dereliction, occasioned by his being idle and incorrigible; that he appeared publickly in the Town, in a low, mean Condition, attending as a Scull in the College, and yet was taken no Notice of by any one in the Family, but universally reputed to be Lord *Altham's* Bastard.

With respect to the Presumption arising from the Proofs of my Lord *Anglesey's* transporting him, we hope the Plaintiff's Counsel have disproved the Fact by their own Evidence: But to clear the Matter up beyond a Doubt, we shall prove that the Lessor of the Plaintiff, being in the utmost Indigence, applied of himself to go to the *West-Indies* as a Servant, and that he went voluntarily on board of a Ship, and was seen and spoke to there by several Persons. That he answered sometimes by the Name of *James Annesley*, and sometimes by the Name of *James Landy*; and that he publickly resided with his Mother *Joan Landy* at *Ross*.

As to Mr. *Giffard*, the Credit that must be given him, considering the Light he appeared in, we shall humbly submit to the Consideration of the Gentlemen of the Jury; he does not pretend that any body was present at the Conversations he has given an Account of, so that we cannot bring any body to contradict him.

The Characters of the Plaintiff's Witnesses, and the Contradiction in their Evidence, we shall likewise submit to the Court and Jury.

We shall produce Mrs. *Heath*, who was Woman to Lady *Altham*, till her Death in 1729, and she will prove that my Lady surviv'd her Husband two Years; and knew that the Estate of the Family went to *Arthur*, late Lord *Anglesey*, and yet never enquired for or mentioned her having ever had a Son. And when

all these Facts will appear to your Lordship, and the Gentlemen of the Jury, we hope a Verdict will be found for the Defendant.

Then the Witnesses for the Defendant were called, of which we shall give the chief.

Thomas Palliser says, He was very well acquainted with my Lord and Lady *Altham*, and frequently visited them all the Time they liv'd at *Dunmain*, from the Time of their first coming there, for that Deponent lived at a Place called the *Great Island*, within three Miles of *Dunmain*; says, he never heard that my Lady *Altham* had a Child, and is positive in his Conscience she never had during her Continuance in the County of *Wexford*. Deponent, indeed, heard that my Lord had a Child by one *Joan Landy*, but never heard he had one by his Lady; says, there was such an Intimacy between my Lord's Family and Deponent's, that generally once a Fortnight they visited each other; so that he is sure, if my Lady had been ill, he must have known it; and Deponent never directly or indirectly heard that she had a Child, or that she was confined to her Chamber on Account of any Indisposition, or ever had any Miscarriage, and if she had, Deponent believes he should have heard of it sooner than any Person in the Neighbourhood; says, he frequently saw my Lady on *Sundays* at the Church of *Kilmacky*, and she never appeared to be with Child; says, he knows that Lord and Lady *Altham* separated, but cannot recollect the Time; believes my Lady lived two Years and a half at *Ross* after the Separation; says, he never had any Discourse with my Lord about my Lady's having a Child, and never heard from Man or Woman that she ever had; says, *Ross* is about three Miles from *Dunmain*, and does not believe it was possible my Lady could have a Child without Deponent's know-

knowing it, for, to the best of his Recollection, he was not a Month or six Weeks together without seeing her; at least, he is sure, he never was above two Months without visiting her; says, he never saw any Child at *Dunmain*: That he knew *Joan Laffan* very well, she having lived with Deponent as a Servant, and says, that she was turned away from Deponent's Service for whoring, that she is an infamous Woman, and Deponent would not trust her for the Value of a Potatoe. Being asked, if she is a Woman to be believed upon her Oath; says, by Virtue of his Oath she is not to be believed upon her Oath, and that the whole Parish has a bad Opinion of her. Being asked, if he knew one *Dennis Redmonds*; says, he does; that he was once Servant to my Lord, and likewise Deponent's Servant. Being ask'd, if Deponent had any, and what Discourse with him lately; says, he had; that one Day when *Redmonds* was breaking Horses for Lieutenant *Orpheur*, Deponent said to him, *I find you are going to be a Witness between Lord Anglesey and Mr. Annesley, pray, what do you know of that Matter?* To which he made answer, *All I know is, that I was sent for a Midwife from Dunmain to Ross, and that I brought the Midwife from the Gate of Dunmain home, and there I left her. I don't know what became of her afterwards, nor for what Purpose she came, nor for whom she was sent.* Upon which I said to him, *If that be all you have to say, your going will be of no Use:* To which *Redmonds* said, *Then he would not go.*

Mr. *William Wall* says, He knew the late Lord *Altham* from the Year 1716, to the Time of his Death, and was employed by his Lordship in his Profession of an Attorney in several Causes, and on many other Occasions; that he knew both my Lord and Lady *Altham*, who then lodg'd

at Mr. *Vice's* in *Effex-street*, soon after my Lady came over to this Kingdom, and that afterwards my Lord and Lady went to *Dunmain* in the County of *Wexford*, and Deponent visited them sometimes at *Dunmain*. Says, he never heard that Lord *Altham* had a Child by his Lady, and does not believe he ever had, because Deponent was employed by my Lord in 1725, to draw a Case on his Lordship's Title, under the Wills and Codicils of *James Earl of Anglesey*, which Deponent carried to Council, and says, they gave their Opinion, that if my Lord had a Son, and of Age, and such Son would join with my Lord in levying a Fine and suffering a Recovery, then his Lordship might dock the Entail, and sell the Reversions of such Part of the *Anglesey* Estate as he should think fit; that thereupon my Lord told Deponent, he had no legitimate Son, but had one that was illegitimate; and Deponent has heard my Lord wish that he had a lawful Son, because then he could raise Money by the Sale of his Estate, his Lordship being commonly in a very needy Condition: Remembers to have seen a Boy in the Street at *New Ross*, opposite an Inn kept there by one *Brehan*, in a poor, mean Habit, (like some of the common Boys) who, as some body told Deponent, was a Bastard Son of Lord *Altham's* by one *Joan Landy*; and in some Time afterwards, when Deponent saw my Lord, he asked his Lordship, how he could suffer his Bastard Son to go about the Streets in that poor Way like a Beggar; and the Answer my Lord made was, that if he was sure the Boy was his own Son, he would take Care of him, but that, as several had to do with the Boy's Mother, *Joan Landy*, he very much doubted whether he was the Father of it; but can't say my Lord was at *Ross* when Deponent saw the Child there. Being asked whether he knew the

the late *Arthur* Earl of *Anglesey*, or that there was any Difference between him and Lord *Altham*; says, he knew the Earl very well, and that there were some Disputes between him and Lord *Altham*; and that in a Suit in *Chancery* between them, Lord *Altham* insisted on his Privilege, and Lord *Anglesey* could not get a Lawyer to speak for him, whereupon his Lordship stood up in Court and spoke himself. Being asked, whether he knows that the Lord *Altham* and the Defendant were on good Terms; says, they were sometimes on good Terms, and sometimes not, that Lord *Altham* wanted the Defendant to join with him in selling Reversions of the *Anglesey* Estate, and sometimes the Defendant would join, and sometimes he refused joining, and on Defendant's Refusal to join, they disagreed. Being asked, if he ever saw my Lady at *Dunmain*; says, he did; for he was there twice to visit my Lord, but does not remember the particular Time, only that it was before the Separation, and after they lodged at Mr. *Vice's*; says, he never saw any Child in the House of *Dunmain*; that Deponent din'd, but did not lie there; did not observe any Signs of my Lady's being with Child, nor ever heard she had a Child by my Lord; has heard she had a Child in *Holland* before she came to *Ireland*, and has heard that the Child is dead. Being asked if he ever heard what were the Motives of my Lord's being reconciled to his Lady, and living with her again; says, he never did; says, that the Reputation of the Country was, that my Lord left no legitimate Issue at his Death. Being asked, how old he believes the Child was which he saw at *Ross*; says, he believes, by his Size, he was about 5 or 6 Years old.

[To be continued.]

Universal Spectator, March 3. N^o 304.

TORRISMOND's *Essay on CONTENT.*

At lowest ebb of fortune when you lay Contented, then how happy was the day! But oh! the curse of aiming to be great! Dazzled with hope we cannot see the cheat. When wild ambition in the heart we find, Farewel content and quiet of the mind: For glitt'ring clouds we leave the solid shore, And wonted happiness returns no more.

HARV. JUVENAL.

CONTENT, which is the greatest Happiness the human Mind is capable of attaining, must be a perfect Stranger to the ambitious Man: He is ever aspiring after what he thinks will make him happy; he raises his Desires to Wealth and Honours; but does not consider the many Troubles that attend such a Situation. A Garter and a gilded Chariot are but poor Emblems of Felicity: The meanest Cottager may be much happier than my Lord, whom we short-sighted Mortals are apt to envy; when if the real Happiness of each could be put in the most exact Balance, we might find the former greatly preponderate. Pageantry and Show are mere Baubles, not worth our Desire or Attention. He who has 'em is no more contented than the other that covets 'em: For as soon as we arrive at the Summit of our Wishes, we are still anxious for something else; as Mr. *Prior* but too justly observes:

Against our peace we arm our will;
Amidst our plenty something still
For horses, houses, pictures, planting,
To thee, to me, to him, is wanting,
That cruel something unpossess
Corrodes and leavens all the rest.
That something if we could obtain,
Would soon create a future pain.

For tho' in whatsoever State we are, Cares and Anxieties are continually attending it, yet we are still ambitious to load ourselves with more.

The Cottager wants a Farm; and when

when he has it, he still wants something that his Neighbours are in Possession of. The *Peer* is uneasy in the Midst of Honours and Affluence; he wants a greater Title, or a larger House and Gardens. When possessor of these he thinks he may be happy. A Alas! how vain that Thought! He then finds as much to desire as before. And thus the ambitious Man is a continual Torment to himself, by desiring those Things, which, as soon as he possesses, cloy him; and instead of making him content, only B give a larger Scope to his Desires.

As Interest is almost the universal Bias amongst Mankind, if we would consider what is really so, how small an Esteem should we set on these fleeting Enjoyments? which are only convenient for the short Space allotted for our Continuance here. C Much better is it to raise our Ambition not to be thought the richest but the best of Men; and endeavour to acquire such a Competency of Knowledge, as to support ourselves under all the Vicissitudes and Misfortunes we are liable to in this transitory Life; knowing what we suffer here is by the Permission of a supreme superintending Being, that knows what is fittest for us all, and is capable of rewarding these Ills, with Happiness to Eternity.

Why are we solicitous to heap up Wealth, when 'tis so uncertain how soon we may be depriv'd of it? Or were we sure we should continue here in the greatest Affluence, it would be incapable (as Dr. Young excellently observes in the following Lines) to create in us either *Peace* or *Wisdom*. So that in such a State of Prosperity we should be quite unhappy.

Can gold calm passion, or make reason shine?
Can we dig peace, or wisdom from the mine?
Wisdom to gold prefer, for 'tis much less
To make our fortunes than our happiness: G
That happiness which great ones often see
With rage and wonder in a low degree,
Themselves unblest: The poor are only
poor; [store?
But what are they who droop amid their

Nothing is meaner than a wretch of state;
The happy only are the truly great.

YOUNG'S *Love of Fame*.

§ REFLECTIONS ON DEATH.

Sure 'tis a serious Thing to die.

The Grave. By Blair.

O H Death! how despotick is thy Power! yet how impartial! The Rich, the Poor, the Peasant and the Prince; the Beauteous, the Deform'd, must all submit to thee: Thou know'st no Difference!

In Camps, in Cities, Cottages and Courts, thy Bow strikes sure.

The Hero who this Morning boasts his Valour, e'er Noon becomes thy Prey.

The Mitred Prelate and the Garter'd Peer must yield to thee their Honours.

Thou throw'st down all Distinction in the Grave.

The mighty Monarch, in his Marble Shrine, sleeps not more sound, nor wears a Form more pleasing than the poor Villager; whose humble Grave scarce rises up a Foot above the Soil, but plaited o'er with Turf wants a *Hic jacet* to his Memory.

Torrismond, did'st thou know *Camilla*? Have you not seen her at the gay *Assembly*, in all the Bloom of Beauty and of Youth, surrounded by a Throng of sighing, wishing Lovers?

See now her lifeless Corpse, by Death depriv'd of all those Charms that cou'd inflame Desire?

View well those Eyes;—where is that humid Brightness that once diffus'd such killing Rays from those (then) lovely Orbs?

Behold her Cheeks, where the Lilies Whiteness and the Roses Blush did lately blend to make her Charms compleat; see them all blotch'd and bloated with infectious Boils *!

Say, is she now an Object of your Admiration most, or of your Horror?

— Since

* She died of the Small-Pox.

— Since then we find
That death's entail'd on all mankind,
We should, as skilful Physicians,
have Recourse to *Palliatives*, when
nothing can be levelled at the Cause.

And what can be more satisfactory
to a dying Person, than

The glad Conscience of a Life
well spent? For, however a vicious
Man may for a while impose upon
the World, yet when he comes on a
Death Bed, the Mask falls off: Con-
science flies in his Face: His Sins
appear all naked to his View; and
the poor Wretch, unfit and unpre-
par'd, launches into Eternity.

On the other Hand, behold the
virtuous Man in his last Moments,

Calm and serene he yields his latest breath,
And may be said to triumph over death.

Common Sense, March 10. N° 369.

Of the ENCOURAGEMENT the ENG-
LISH give to the FRENCH.

THERE is nothing more com-
mon than to see Mankind sur-
prized at what their own Conduct
has a continual Tendency to bring to
pass; seeming to forget that certain
Consequences do, and naturally must
follow certain Causes.

At this Time the Nation is a-
larm'd with Reasons for a Suspicion
of a *French* Invasion, which, I will
venture to say, all or most of the In-
habitants rather fear, than hope or
wish for; notwithstanding the Con-
duct of many of them for several
Years hath in all Probability greatly
contributed towards bringing it to
pass; for Proof of which I think we
need only consider the Actions and
Proceedings of the People of Rank
and Fortune, on whose Heels the
rest are for ever treading, and who
both drive and lead the World, and
may, in a great Measure, make it
good or bad, just as they, by their
own Example, are pleased to direct
it. If we impartially survey the
Families of the Great, in whose

Hands the Means of Encourage-
ment, Strength, and Power are, in
a very great Measure, lodg'd, we
shall, I think, plainly perceive that
Englishmen and Protestants have not,
in any Respect, any Kind of Prefe-
rence given them to *Frenchmen* and
Papists; but rather, that the direct
contrary is quite evident, and that
the *Frenchman*, be his Religion what-
ever it will, has really the Preference,
which cannot but naturally tend to
strengthen that Nation and weaken
our own, and greatly encourage and
propagate the Popish Religion, and
affect the Protestant in a contrary
Manner. It is amazing to see the
Herds of *French* Servants both Men
and Women that are taken in and
employed in almost all, or very many
of the Families of Rank and Fortune
in the Kingdom; and who, it is ge-
nerally observ'd, have the Honour
and good Fortune to be preferr'd to
the chief Places in them, while those
of our own Nation must act the in-
ferior Parts or none at all; which
naturally causes Uneasiness, breeds
Disaffection, and sows the Seeds of
Commutations and Discord.

We seem to be very unhappy, if
our Meat, our Cloaths, and our Fur-
niture are not *Frenchify'd*; in Effect,
we eat with the *French*, dress with
the *French*, lie, and live with the
French: So that I don't see how an
Invasion, if it should happen, which
God forbid, would be either strange
or disagreeable to us; for that such
charming Creatures as *Frenchmen* can-
not possibly meet with much Opposi-
tion either from the Gentlemen or
the Ladies; but on the contrary,
with a very civil and kind Reception
from all the polite, well bred Part
of the Nation; as their coming will
certainly establish our Manners and
quite finish our Studies and Educa-
tion, and consequently make us a
complete and most accomplished Set
of Gentry.

Not only the Servants of the chief
of

of our Nobility and Gentry are many of them *French* and Popish, but now commonly most or many of the Artists and Tradesmen they employ and make Use of are both of that Country and Persuasion; and if they do in any Sense excel our Natives, it arises from the better Encouragement they meet with; for with many, are they but *French*, it is a Recommendation; and as we trouble not ourselves about their Religion, their being most or all Papists stands for nothing, by no Means excludes them from a free and familiar Conversation even with our Children and Youth in their weak and Infant Age, and during the whole Time of their Education; the Dancing Master, *French* Master, Musick Master, and so forth, being commonly Papists.

It seems certain, that we cannot pay the Compliments we do to the *French*, without disobliging, vexing, and making our own People angry; which appears unnatural and unkind, and tends to breed Disaffection, Unconcern for the Kingdom, and a disorderly rebellious Spirit, which naturally propagates Confusion, weakens our Hands, and deprives the Nation of that Strength and Security which arises from the Love of the People.

It is the Opinion of some, that *England* will never be enough *Frenchify'd* till it becomes a Province to *France*; from which we have great Reason to say, Good Lord deliver us!

I will conclude with what I hope is a wicked Invention, or else sure we are in a bad Condition; which is, that it is asserted, that there are at this Time above 300 Papists in in publick Offices. The Person who affirms it has the good Fortune to enjoy a small Place himself, which makes it more probable that he may know something more than, perhaps, others do: I heartily wish it may be a Mistake, and, perhaps, am mistaken in my Opinion and Judgment of

it, as I cannot conceive, that the Legislature has, or can have any Thing before them which more deserves their serious Consideration.

Universal Spectator, March 10. N^o 803.

Mr. Stonecastle,

THO' you have declared against Politicks, yet methinks such serious Things as Invasions and Plots might a little engage your Attention. If you are yourself ever so disinterested and secure, you cannot be so void of Humanity as to have no Concern for your Fellow Subjects, who may be in Danger from the Conspiracies of evil-designing Persons.

I imagine you are already beginning to shrug up your Shoulders, and say to yourself, This will not do. Not to keep you therefore any longer in Suspence, it is not national Politicks or the *French* Invasion that I am going to speak of. The Fellow Subjects I mean are those of the other Sex, against whom a Conspiracy is continually carrying on by the gay young Fellows of ours. Few of them are sufficiently sensible of their own Danger, which makes Advice the more frequently necessary.

Some, indeed, and pretty Women too, have been so hardy and self-sufficient as to advance the contrary. No Matter, say they, how deep the Plot against us be laid; if we are but always upon Guard, there is no Fear of an Invasion.

But I would ask those Heroines, Who is *always* upon Guard? Who is aware of every Wile and Stratagem that Love and Artifice may contrive? No General will pretend to so much Knowledge in the Art of War, as a poor weak Woman here pretends to in that of Self-defence. All the possible Means of Attack, all the Circumstances of Time and Place should be known and foreseen, before

fore either the one or the other should fall into this dangerous Secularity. Who doubts of the Skill and Bravery of either our Generals or Admirals? And yet we see them use more than ordinary Precaution and Vigilance in the present Conjuncture.

If any Time be more dangerous than other to *Female Virtue*, it is allowed on all Hands to be the Season now approaching. Your Predecessor, Mr. *Spectator*, gave his Fair Readers a *May-Day Lecture*, and it would not be amiss, in the *Calendar* of the Sex, to prefix to it a *March Caution*.

Miss *Cautela*, who during a whole Winter had withstood the Solicitations of *Favonius*, was suddenly surpriz'd and invaded one Sunday Morning, by going out too early, without her Father, to gather *Primroses*.

Another young Lady of my Acquaintance, extremely modest, whose Name was *Decora*, is reported to have suffer'd an *Invasion* one Evening at home, from an Enemy she did not suspect, yet could not for her Heart resist, by sitting with only one Candle, which happened accidentally to go out, when not a Creature was in the Way to light it again.

A third melancholy Instance is in poor Lady *Charlotte*, who thought herself brave beyond Example: But the *Foe* came sily upon her one Day in the Garden, when she was out of the Hearing of every Christian Soul, and found her natural Strength insufficient to repel his Approaches.

It is not enough, from these Examples, to infer the Danger of going out alone too early, of walking too far out of the Reach of Company, of sitting with too little Light where there is too much Love. These are but single and obvious Instances, which may be varied by a thousand Circumstances, and the Use of which every Fair One should improve for herself, as Temptation or Stratagem may chance to occur. It is impossible in this Case to give any other

than general Advice, which is, to be always suspicious and resolute.

We have a very pretty *Allegory* of *John Bunyan's*, which I remember to have read when a Boy, and which I shall apply upon the present Occasion. It is in a Book entitled, if I am not mistaken, *The Holy War, made by Shaddai upon Diabolus, for the Recovery of the City of Mansoul*. Tho' our honest *Tinker* has entirely a spiritual Meaning, I hope it will be thought no Profanation of his Fable that I give it a Turn somewhat more carnal.

He gives to his City five Gates, which he calls by the Names of the five Senses, or their Organs; *Eargate*, *Eyegate*, *Nosegate*, *Mouthgate*, and *Feelgate*; and then teaches the Manner of defending each against the *Besieger*, *Diabolus*, as I would now teach it against the *Invaders*, Men.

For the Guard of *Eargate* I would advise your Fair Readers to appoint *Humility* and *Self-Diffidence*; the chief Battery there planted being *Flattery*, which usually makes dreadful Havock where *Vanity*, as it has often been, is intrusted with the Command.

Eyegate is a dangerous Port when *Indolence* and *Concupiscence* are suffered to have the Care of it. I would therefore recommend in their stead *Vigilance* and *Reflection*, who usually prevent the Enemy from making any fatal Impression.

Nosegate is the Place that requires much the least Precaution, there seldom being an *Assault* made there with any Thing but *Powder*. However, the insidious *Assailants* frequently make here a *Feint* only, while they ply their whole Force against *Eargate* and *Eyegate*.

Mouthgate should be exceeding well guarded, that being the *Traitor's Passage*, by which no Means are ever omitted to entice or bribe out a Party from within. The Person most to be distrusted is one Mr. *Affirmative*; for which Reason prudent young Ladies always

always place Captain *Negative* at this Portal.

An Attack upon *Feelgate* is always held to be unfair, and contrary to the *Rules* of War. Yet some desperate *Besiegers* venture to make it, especially when *Negative* continues obstinately at his Post, when they are sure there is an *Insurrection* within in their Favour.

To prevent such dangerous *Insurrections*, it is necessary, above all, that *Reason* should remain perpetual *Governor*; he alone being capable of issuing out proper *Commands* on every *Emergency*, and defeating the Effect of every *Stratagem*.

You, Mr. *Stonecastle*, are the best Judge, whether this *Plan of Defence* be consonant to the *Design* of your *Paper*. If it be, the *Publication* of it will be agreeable to some others, beside your humble *Servant*.

WILL. CIRCUMSPECT.

§ The humble Address of the SPINSTERS and WIDOWS of the City of London, between the Ages of Sixteen and Sixty, inclusive.

May it please your Majesty:

WE your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the *Spinsters* and *Widows* of your Majesty's good City of *London*, between the Ages of Sixteen and Sixty, in *Free Parley* assembled, beg leave to declare our Abhorrence of the base and treacherous *Design* of your Majesty's Enemies, to impose on these Realms the Son of a *Popish Pretender*, a mere *Stripling*.

We are too sensible of the *Blessings* we enjoy under the mild and auspicious *Reign* of your Majesty, the great Patron of *Liberty*, to wish to exchange it for a *Religion* and *Policy* that would shut us all up in *Nunneries*.

And whereas we are inform'd that the projected *Invasion* is to be made by *French Papists*, Fellows of more *Shew* and *Levity*, than real *Use* and *Solidity*; we solemnly protest that we will not comfort or abet, much less

associate or marry with any of the said *French Papists*; but that we will rather, upon a *Deficiency* of our own Countrymen thro' your Majesty's Service, take up with robust *Germans*, or unpolish'd *Dutchmen*.

And for as much as there is Reason to suspect, from his Birth and Education in their Country, that the said *Stripling* intends to bring over with him a great Number of *Italians*; which *Italians*, by what we have here seen or heard concerning them, are a Sort of despicable *Animals*, without any other Token of *Manhood*, but a squeaking *Articulation*; we do farther protest, that we will spit in the Face of every such *Italian*, and use him with all that *Indignity* and *opprobrious Language* which in Conscience we think he deserves.

We will furthermore spirit and encourage, to the utmost of our Power, all our *Friends* and humble *Servants* of the other Sex, in Number above twenty Thousand, to discharge themselves like Men on this Occasion, for the Glory of your Majesty, and of us their *Mistresses*: Motives which alone, we dare engage, will make them superior to thirty Thousand *French*.

Our Names being too numerous to be sign'd in any moderate Quantity of Sheets, or for your Majesty's Perusal in any reasonable Time, or even to find a Place in a Sixpenny *London Gazette*, we do empower our worthy *Secretary*, and your Majesty's very good Subject, *Henry Stonecastle*, Esq; to signify and declare these our humble *Resolutions* in our Behalf.

Sign'd,

H. STONECASTLE.

Craftsman, March, 10. N^o 924.

How the design'd INVASIONS of this Island have been frequently defeated.

Mr. D'Anvers,

BESIDE the advantageous Situation of our Country to prevent, there

there seems to be a peculiar Providence which has often defeated the Design of, an Invasion. As long since as *Julius Cæsar*, a Storm, which destroyed a great Part of his Shipping, had like to have put an End to the ambitious Views of that great Man, and have freed *Britain* from all Apprehensions of *Rome* making any future Attempts upon the Independency of this Island; which, at length, indeed, was reduced to a *Roman Province*, but it was more owing to home Dissensions, than to the Arms of those Conquerors of the World.

What was formerly said of the Metropolis of the known World, may very properly be said of this Kingdom; *Britain* can only fall by *Britain*.

In 1386, *Charles VI.* of *France*, hoped to take Advantage of our Dissensions, and to find us an easy Conquest; but that Providence, which has often since declared in our Defence, appeared then in our Favour; a Division in the *French* Councils, and Storms at Sea, secured us from the threaten'd Danger, and brought to nought the intended Invasion, which the King himself had proposed to head.

To come to much latter Times, the design'd Invasion from *La Hogue*, for the Restoration of *K. James II.* We owe the Abortion of that Design to the providential Incident (if it may not properly be call'd an Interposition of Providence) of the Winds detaining that Fleet six Weeks, which allow'd us Time to fit out one that went in quest of and destroyed that of *France*. Had this latter been favour'd by the Wind, as soon as in a Readiness to depart, I believe few, who know what our Situation then was, can doubt, tho' they had not succeeded, their causing almost an irreparable Damage.

Tho' I am of Opinion, that the *French* Court made a Cat's-Paw of

the *Pretender*, and am almost certain, that they never designed to set him on Shore in *Scotland* in the Reign of *Q. Anne*, yet the Winds seem'd then to favour us; for, if I have been rightly inform'd on the Spot, by *Frenchmen*, who remember well that Feint, he left *Dunkirk* in a Storm. However, our Court had Notice Time enough of, to render fruitless, that Descent, even tho' *France* had been in earnest. But,

We are taught by the Fable of the *Carter*, that we are not indolently to rely solely on the Interposition of Heaven; we are to do all that Prudence and Foresight require, that no Reproach may lie at our Door, and leave the Issue to be determined by our own Vigilance and Bravery, and the Will of the Almighty Disposer of all Things, whose Favour we ought to endeavour to conciliate, by conforming to his divine Laws.

I shall no longer question the Design of an Invasion, at this Time, from *France*, and, for the future, receive, with implicit Faith, whatever Accounts our Superiors shall be pleased to communicate to the People. Divine Providence has again appeared, and, by disconcerting the Measures of our Enemies, given us Time to prepare for our Defence. A Storm has destroyed some of their Ships, has drown'd a Number of their Soldiers, which has entirely, we have Reason to believe, put an End to their design'd Invasion. This Interposition of Providence, who has often made the Winds fight in our Defence, together with the many loyal Addresses, and the Dispositions already made, must have convinced them, that whatever Hopes they had conceived, were raised on a very sandy Foundation.

That our Readers may see what others think of this Affair, we shall insert the following,

From Old England, March 10. N^o 58.

QUERIES on the present Conjunction.

WE already see, that, weak and exhausted as *France* has been represented, she is not in a Humour to sit down tamely and quietly, while the House of *Bourbon* is driven out of *Italy*. Why, therefore, may we not conceive that all the *Brest* and *Dunkirk* Preparations, were but a Feint to draw our Attention one Way, while they made a vigorous Push another? Hath not this Feint already operated in a very natural, and notable Manner? Hath it not effectually opened our Eyes with respect to the supposed deplorable Condition of that enterprizing Kingdom? Hath it not, and will it not affect our publick Credit; at least with respect to the Cheapness of raising Money? Hath it not frightened our Merchants, and thereby embarrassed and perplex'd, if not put a Stop to our Trade? Doth it not leave the Sea open to Privateers of all Sorts, and the Communication free between *Spain* and the *Indies*? Doth it not give the *Spaniards* Opportunity to make a second Embarkation, and send it, like the first, under the Convoy of four Men of War only to *Italy*? Doth it not hinder us from supplying Admiral *Matthews* with Victuals, Stores, &c. Supposing him, therefore, to be victorious, would not he be oblig'd to quit his Station notwithstanding, and leave *Italy* expos'd to the Pleasure of the Enemy? Doth it not harass and bewilder both our Troops and our Measures at home? Doth it not prevent us from sending over that vast Number of Recruits which are necessary to compleat our Corps abroad? Doth it not shock and confound our Allies? Doth it not, in a Manner, deprive them of our Assistance, since it appears we now stand in Need of our whole Strength,

for our own Preservation? Doth it not, therefore, square in every Article with the Views of *France*, if directed against the *Barrier*? Is there not good Reason to be afraid of some such Design? Have they not fill'd all the Garison Towns, on that Side, with Troops? Have they not already provided vast Magazines of dry Forage? Have we, or our Allies made any Provisions of that Nature? Are not most of the Fortifications, upon the *Austrian* Side, in the most deplorable Condition? Are not they almost destitute of Ordnance, Gunners, &c. In short, if the *French* take the Field as early, as 'tis to be fear'd they may, what can hinder them from being Masters of the richest Towns in *Flanders*, before the Allies can give them any material Interruption?

Craftsman, March 17. N^o 925.

DESTRUCTION of Monarchies, and REVOLUTIONS in Kingdoms and States.

THAT great Being, who curbs the Rage of the Sea and Fury of the Winds, who has bounded the Ocean, which dares not rowl its haughty Billows and threatening Waves beyond the prescribed Limits, has also put a Period to all sublunary Things. Mighty Kings, powerful and extended Dominions, opulent and wise States, stupendous Structures, we see absorbed in Time, and have left behind them a Name only; nay we have Reason to believe, that many are so entirely swallowed up, by that *Edax rerum*, that no Memory of their ever having existed has reached our Days. This Reflection the great *Roman* Emperor *Marcus Antoninus Philosophus* prescribes, as sufficient to check all Resentment, and put an End to all Desire of Revenge. 'Consider, says he, that both you and your Enemy are both daily wearing off, and in a little

'little Time will be no more.' I should think the same Consideration should damp, if not entirely extinguish, all Lust of Power, on the one Hand, all Anxiety, Murmurings and Discontents on the other; for how far soever the Conqueror extends the Limits of his Power, and whatever mighty Nations he has humbled beneath his Yoke, he must, in a very short Time, be stripp'd of his Laurels, by that Subduer of Heroes, that Leveller of Kings and Beggars, call'd by the Rich and Happy the *King of Terrors*, and all his Conquests will as certainly, tho' they last for some Ages in the Possession of his Family, be at length ravished from them, by the Ambition of some new Disturber and Scourge of Mankind: On the other Hand, there is no Slave so wretched but is assured that he cannot be long miserable. *Abasuerus*, we learn from Holy Writ, reign'd over 127 Provinces, his Dominions extended from *India* even to *Aethiopia*; but how long did this mighty Power continue in his Family? How long did his vast Dominion subsist; or rather, in how short a Space was it dismember'd? Into how many States and Kingdoms were the prodigious Dominions and Acquisitions of former Conquerors, mentioned in History, divided; and what a Number of Revolutions did those new erected Sovereignities run thro', till at length they, and the Names of many of them, were swallowed up and sunk in Oblivion? The *Roman* Power would acknowledge no Limits but those of the known World; neither raging Seas, nor barren Lands, could check their Avarice and Ambition. Their accumulated Power and Riches found a Period, and there is not at this Day, I believe, so much as one Family which can justly shew that it is descended from any of the famous Captains, who reduced Kingdoms to *Roman* Provinces. To come nearer to our Times: The *Goths*, a

mighty and warlike People, are now no more; their Name is all that is left of them. The Race of *Picts*, who inhabited the Northern Parts of this Island, are now extinguished; and tho' the Generations continue, yet the Dominions of several Sovereignities on the Continent are swallowed up by *France*, and the different People united in the one common Name of *French*. In a Word all sublunary Things have a Period, and are, in the Interim, subject to great Revolutions. Who were more zealous Asserters of Liberty than the *Romans*, who enslaved the rest of the World? Yet these Conquerors of others became the greatest Slaves of Tyrants; the most passive, degenerate Wretches under the most bloody and capricious Monsters. I need not say to what this Change was owing, 'tis too well known; neither did I mention it as a Caution to others, it would be Time lost. It would be extremely idle to advise a Spendthrift to Frugality, after he has squander'd away his Estate, and I doubt Admonition to some People being more to the Purpose. The Period of what they have so long boasted, and which their Fathers so wisely and bravely preserved and transmitted to them, under a less virtuous Prince, I should fear was at Hand. Corruption and Folly have left them no Grounds to hope this Blessing extending to their Posterity, but that of Royal Justice and Wisdom, which scorns to take an inglorious Advantage. I say, inglorious, as it would be degrading the Sovereign Authority, which beams a more darling Eclat, when legally extended over free Subjects, than when it is despotically exerted over Slaves. 'Tis more glorious, as well as safe, consequently more eligible, for a Prince to reign in the Hearts of a People, than to rule by the Terror and Apprehension of Power. But this does not excuse any People, who either
sottishly

sottishly sell, or foolishly compliment away their Liberty.

Upon sudden Exigencies the tenacious *Romans* created a Dictator; and there may be such, when the Senate, in a limited Monarchy, may think it necessary, to strengthen the Hands of the Sovereign, by enacting new, or suspending former Laws, or by some other Means extending his Power; and where they are satisfy'd in the Virtue of the Prince, this can be follow'd by no dangerous Consequence. But I believe I may be allow'd to say, such Trust, if repos'd in a weak Prince, who should blindly give himself up to the Management of a wicked Minister, might put a Period to the Rights and Privileges of a free People, as he would consult alone his own Interest and Safety, which can never be push'd and secured so effectually, as by rendering his Master absolute. And History proves, that every Minister, whose wicked Measures made him fear, have made him also endeavour to enslave, the People.

Whitehall, March 21, 1744.

Late last Night a Courier arrived here with an Account from Admiral Matthews, (dated the 29th of February, O. S. in Mahon Harbour) of what pass'd in the Engagement near Toulon, between his Majesty's Squadron under his Command, and the Combin'd Fleets of France and Spain, and of his Proceedings subsequent thereto, which is in Substance as follows.

THAT the *Somerset*, *Dragon*, and *Warwick*, joined the Admiral the 3d Instant: That on the 8th he received Advice, that three Expresses came to *Toulon* the Day before, in a very short Distance of Time, one after the other: That he was likewise informed, that the Conjunct

Fleet would put to Sea the next Morning: That between Three and Four that Afternoon, Capt. *Marsh*, of the *Winchelsea*, one of the Ships appointed to watch the Conjunct Fleet's Motions, made the Signal for some of the said Fleet being under Sail; upon which he made the Signal for Unmooring, and putting the Ships in a Condition for Action, which was done with the utmost Alacrity and Expedition: That in less than Half an Hour, they could see several of them from their Ships. That the Signal was made by Capt. *Marsh*, before it was dark, for seeing nineteen Sail, and about two in the Morning he sent the Admiral Word, that they had anchored again under Cape *Sepet*: That as soon as it was Day they saw those, that came out the Night before, under Sail, and in a very little Time the rest coming out, their Number in all being 34: That the Admiral then got under Sail, the Wind blowing very fresh Westerly, expecting they would have come down to him; but soon found they had no such Intention, at least for that Day, for they kept plying to Windward, tho' there was all the Appearance of dirty Weather, and some of the Weathermost Ships were, at Night, Hull-to: That he therefore stood to and fro in the Bay till Night, and then anchored, having left Cruizers out to watch their Motions; during which the *Warwick* touched the Ground, but by starting 30 Tuns of Water, was got off about Nine that Night, without any other Damage.

That by Break of Day the next Morning, our People seeing from the Mast-head 15 Sail (the rest being hid by the Island of *Porquerole*) the Admiral immediately got under Way, having but little Wind, and that at North, and made all the Sail he could to get to them, they standing at the same Time towards the Eng-
lish

lish Fleet with a small Breeze Westerly: That after an Hour or two's Calm, there sprung up a small Breeze Easterly, by which Means they neared each other. That at the same Time the *Boyne* and *Chichester* appeared in Sight from under *Levant* Island, and the Easterly Wind prevailing, they, and a Tender with Provisions from *Mabon*, soon joined the Admiral, having had the good Fortune to fall in with the Land to the Eastward, without which they must have fallen into the Enemies Hands. That the Enemy brought-to in a Line of Battle, but for want of Wind, and having a very ugly Sea, it was Night before the Admiral could get near them, having had the Signal out all Day for the Line of Battle, and kept it out for some Time after it was Night. At Dusk he brought-to, within a little more than three Guns Shot of them, and ordered the *Essex* to lie a Mile to Leeward of him, and the *Winchelsea* a good Musket's Shot to Leeward of the *Essex*, to watch their Motions, and to make the proper Signals, and stand after them, in Case they should make Sail: That they were so near, that he could count the Enemies Ships after the Moon was down, but could not at the same Time see Vice-Admiral *Leftock* and his Squadron, he having brought-to so far to Windward, that, when it was dawning, and the Admiral had made Sail, and the Signal for the Line of Battle a-breast, the Vice-Admiral was full five Miles a-stern of him: That the Enemy also made Sail, and went with their Topsails and sometimes set their Foresails.

That about Eleven, the *Royal Oak* and two Tenders with Provisions from *Mabon* join'd the Fleet, having luckily fallen in to the Eastward.

That Rear-Admiral *Rowley* led the Van, but could never come near the *French* Squadron, as *M. de Court* would sometimes lie-to, as if he designed staying for them, but when

they drew near him, he made Sail again, till at last he had left most of the *Spanish* Ships a good Way a-stern of him: That the Admiral was then fully convinced he never would come to a general Engagement, but judg'd his Design was, by his Way of acting, to draw him down the *Streights*: That about half an Hour after Eleven, the Admiral made the Signal for engaging, and soon after bore down upon the *Spanish* Admiral, and ordered the *Marlborough* to do the same: That the Action began about One: That the *Norfolk* engaged *M. Navarro*, (the *Spanish* Admiral's Second) who soon bore away, and never shortened Sail, whilst they could see her. The rest of the Admiral's Division a-head engaged those a-head. The *Marlborough* driving a little too near the Admiral, obliged him to fill his Sails, to prevent her coming on board him. That the little Time *Mr. Matthews* was engaged, they greatly disabled his Masts and Rigging; and that having but little Wind, and an ugly Swell, his Mizen Topsail handed, to prevent the Masts and Rigging tumbling about their Ears, hindered their working the Ship, tho' he reeved new Braces three several Times, so that he could not give the *Marlborough* the Assistance *Capt. Cornwall* wanted, whose Behaviour is mentioned by *Mr. Matthews* to merit all imaginable Praise, and whose unfortunate Fate he greatly laments. That the Enemy were extremely well served with Gunners, the *French* training up a great Number of them, and having been exercising them at a Mark for upwards of three Months before the Engagement: That the *Marlborough's* Main-mast was brought too by the Board, as if it had been but a Twig, and that the Admiral's Main-mast and his Bowsprit were shot thro' and thro', and the former had only two Shrouds to support it, and all his Topmasts were wounded.

That

That the Enemy fired chiefly at our Masts and Rigging, for tho' the Admiral engaged within Pistol-shot, he had but nine Men killed outright, and 40 wounded. That his Captain's Arm was shot off the first Broadside. That the *Spanish* Admiral's Ship, the *Real*, was totally disabled, and when Mr. *Matthews* attacked her Second, she soon bore away, and made all the Sail she had in her Power to set. That he then made the Signal for the *Ann Galley* Fire-ship to burn the *Real*, but that her Commander was so tedious in priming her, and in coming down, that the four Ships a-stern got so near her, as to prevent her Success; when by some of their Shot, or some other unlucky Accident, she blew up (being then within Pistol-shot, or less, of the *Real*) with her Captain and several of her Men, and also the *Spanish* Admiral's great Launch full of Men, which had been sent to prevent the Fire-ship from boarding him. That the Admiral was himself, at the same Time, within Musket-shot of the *Real*, and was afterwards engaged within less than Musket-shot by the same four Ships, which had passed by Mr. *Lestock*, which Ships the Rear of the Admiral's Division engaged, but at too great a Distance.

That the *Somerset*, *Princessa*, *Dragon*, *Bedford*, *Kingston*, and *Berwick*, engaged the rest of the *Spaniards* ahead: That one Ship of Sixty Guns of the Enemies fell into our Hands, and that during this Time M. *de Court* let Rear-Admiral *Rowley* come a-long-side of him, when they had warm Work for near three Glasses, as had the *Princess-Caroline*: That after that Time M. *de Court* set his Foresail and left Mr. *Rowley*, who was then engaged by the *French* Admiral's two Seconds, but not for above twenty Minutes, before they went off: That there were but three of the *French* Ships engaged, the rest kept their Wind in order to tack

and weather us, but that our Van keeping the Wind of them, prevented their Design taking Place: That the Night coming on with little Wind and a very great Swell, hindered our improving the Advantage we had got; and that the *Barfleur* had eighteen Men kill'd, and thirty eight wounded.

That notwithstanding the *French* tack'd upon Rear-Admiral *Rowley*, they did not think proper to engage him: They however retook the *Spanish* Ship, it being impossible to do any Thing with her, as she had not a Mast standing, and as it was near dark, and the whole *French* Squadron had tack'd upon them; that thereupon Capt. *Hawke* of the *Berwick* left her, but could not get his Lieutenant and Twenty three Men out of her, his first Lieutenant having done all he could to persuade the Men to quit her, but in vain.

That about Eight at Night, the Admiral shifted his Ship, and hoisted his Flag on board the *Russel*, Capt. *Long*, not caring (should there be an Engagement the next Morning) to risk the falling of all his Masts. That at Break of Day they saw the Enemy's Fleet again to Leeward of them, and found they had towed all the crippled Ships before the Wind all Night. The Admiral chased them again, the *French* lying in a Line of Battle to Windward of the *Spaniards*, most of them Hull-to, but as he drew near them, they made Sail, and left the disabled sixty Gun Ship. The Admiral then sent the *Essex* a-head, and ordered Capt. *Norris* to burn the said *Spanish* Ship, (not being able to spare any of his Squadron to carry her to *Minorca*) which Capt. *Norris* did, and she blew up about Half an Hour after Nine at Night. That there was great Reason to believe, that if there had been any Wind, the *French* would have left the *Spanish* crippled Ships, as most of them had suffered greatly.

That

ACCOUNT of the COMET, LUNAR ECLIPSE, &c. 145

That in the Afternoon Capt. *Watkins* of the *Burford* join'd the Fleet; he had been in *Hieres* Bay the Day before, and hearing the Reports of Guns, and seeing the Smoak; he made directly for it.

That at Night the Admiral brought to, that the sternmost Ships might get up with him. That he saw the Enemy again the next Morning, but at a great Distance.

That after the Admiral had lost Sight of the Enemy's Fleet, and found all his Endeavours to rejoin them, or to procure Intelligence of them, ineffectual, (they being gone as he supposed, down the *Streights*) he laboured for several Days, against contrary Winds and Storms, to get back to the Bay of *Hieres*, which, however he found impracticable, and was obliged to put into *Port Mabon*, where he was at an Anchor on the 29th

past, and proposed to get again out to Sea the first Moment that the necessary Reparations could be made of the Damages sustained by several of his Ships, as well in the Engagement with the *French* and *Spanish* Fleets, as in the constant Storms and foul Weather he had since met with.

As the Admiral had not then had his Returns from the several Captains, who were engaged, of the Loss they might sustain in the Action, he was not able to send the Particulars thereof by this Courier.

All that he mentions upon that Head; besides what is above, is, that the *Marlborough* lost in the Action 43 Men, her Captain and Master included, had 90 wounded, who had been sent to the Hospital in *Minorca*, and 30 slightly wounded, who remained on board, and would soon be able to do their Duty.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

I N my Calculation of the Lunar Eclipse upon the 15th of *April* next, I have the good or ill Luck to differ considerably from all other Calculators, and particularly from *H. O.* who (by the bye) seems to have made choice of the best Tables hitherto published: In order therefore to discover who comes nearest Truth, I hope such Gentlemen, as have proper Accommodations, will, if the Air prove favourable, honour the Publick with correct Observations, compared with a well adjusted Meridian; more especially those situated upon the eastern Coasts of *Kent*, *Suffolk*, or *Norfolk*; upon which Coasts, if I am right, the Moon will rise with her eastern Limb near 1 Digit eclipsed; but according to *H. O.*'s Calculation, her lower Limb will appear above the Horizon before the Eclipse begins.—As some curious Persons may have forgot (or perhaps not seen) the Calculation of this Phenomenon publish'd in my annual *Ephemoris*, I beg Leave to have it reprinted here; but (not to trouble you with the Type) such as desire a perfect View of the Appearance, may consult the above named Performance of,

S I R,

Your humble Servant,

EDMUND WEAVER.

	London			Lincoln			York			Edinburgh			
	h	'	"	h	'	"	h	'	"	h	'	"	
Beginning	7	00	31	6	58	51	6	56	31	6	48	31	} at Night.
5 D's Rising	7	13	28	7	19	16	7	21	36	7	28	56	
1 Digits Eclipsed	1	55		2	57		4	56		5	24		
Middle	8	28	13	8	26	33	8	24	13	8	16	13	
Opposition	8	34	43	8	33	3	8	30	43	8	22	43	
End	9	55	55	9	54	15	9	51	55	9	43	55	

P. S. There happens a famous Occultation of *Venus* by the Moon, *April* 29th in the Morning; but wanting Leisure I can only advise the Curious, that the Immersion happens about Five o'Clock, or perhaps a few Minutes sooner, and the Emerision about Six.

An ACCOUNT of the present COMET, continued. (See Jan. 1744, p. 46.)

THIS COMET, which was first seen (in its Ascent to the Sun) at *Hatlem* in *Holland*, on Tuesday the 29th of *November* last, and which will, for a considerable Time to come, continue within the Limits of the Solar System, was in its Perihelion on Sunday the 19th of *February*; when it passed very near the Planet *Mercury*, and appeared very bright in the East, in the Morning, before the Sun rose.

Its Head, viewed thro' a Reflector, that magnified fourscore Times, appeared like the Figure of the Moon, when she is about two Thirds illuminated; and from the remote Limb from the Sun there seem'd to issue out a large thick Vapour. Its ascending Node, or the Place where its Orb intersects the Ecliptick, is in the Beginning of *Taurus*.

Musical score for "The Maid in the Moon" by Thomas Augustine Arne. The score is in G major (one sharp) and 12/8 time. It features a vocal melody and a basso continuo line. The lyrics are:

'Twas in the bloom of May, when
 o-dours breathe around, when nymphs are blithe and gay, and all with mirth
 abound; that happily I stray'd, to view my fleecy care, where
 I beheld a maid, no mortal e'er so fair, no mortal e'er so fair.

She wore upon her head
A bonnet made of straw,
Which such a face did shade,
As *Phœbus* never saw :
Her locks of nut-brown hue,
A round-ear'd coif conceal'd,
Which to my pleasing view,
A sporting breeze reveal'd.

3.
Around her slender waist,
A scrip embroider'd hung ;
The lute her fingers grac'd,
Accomp'ny'd with a song :
With such a pleasing note,
Cuzzoni might regale,
Or *Philemela's* throat,
That warbles thro' the vale.

4.
Not long I stood to view,
Struck with her heav'nly air,
I to the charmer flew,
And caught the yielding fair:

Hear this, ye scornful belles,
And milder ways pursue;
She that in charms excels,
Excels in kindness too.

For the GERMAN FLUTE.



FIDENIA *: Or, the EXPLANATION.

Tune, Love's Goddess in a Myrtle Grove, &c.

1.
YE fair, whose worth I so esteem,
Who sport on Britain's vivid plains,
Still may your smiles upon me gleam,
For still your lover wears your chains.
Think not, tho' longer I endure
This tedious absence from your eyes,
That time, or distance, e'er can cure
Those passions that from you take rise.

2.
Tho' sweet Fidenia, born of kings,
From Afric's shores, attracts my sight;
What tho' her praise, your Strephon sings,
And eager grasps the new delight?
What tho' her soft and jetty hue
Gives yet unfelt, untasted joy?
Remembrance speaks such charms in you,
As all her blandishments destroy.

3.
Tho' Amblerena spread her snare,
And caught me in the am'rous vein;
Her vicious soul, her gloating air,
The thrilling ecstasies restrain.
Unhappy females, loosely bold,
Where southern climates raise desire,
Your faint attractions ne'er will hold,
Where reason sprinkles but the fire.

4.
Rather let me, where Gambia flows,
With black Fidenia spend my days,
Than tempt those arms, where lust all glows,
And mingle with the curs'd embrace.
See! with what majesty she walks!
What modesty adorns her mien!
How simply innocent she talks,
Inchanting slave! my Indian queen!

5.
E'er my exalted, matchless friend
Had sav'd me from the enraged deep †,
With what sad cries, thou wail'dst my end,
And how my faithful slave did weep!
How shouts broke forth, with joy replete,
When sav'd, they cast me on the shore!
With rapture, how you hug'd my feet,
And all thy gods, how didst implore!

6.
For this, I'll grateful, thee convey,
Where ev'ry precept shall combine,
To chase the savage quite away,
And all thy motions to refine.
And ev'ry maid, and ev'ry swain,
Shall melt at thy uncommon tale,
With admiration, tell thy name,
And me, thy happy master, hail!

7.
Nor you, ye fair ones, will condemn
A grateful mind, for acts like these;
Nor such a tenderness arraign, [please.
Where sense, and wit, and prudence
U 2 Thou,

* A very beautiful Negro Girl, aged 16, from James River in Guinea, who, by every superior Accomplishment, seems far beyond any of her Kind. She learnt the English Tongue in three Months Time, and in four, read the Spectators and Tatlers with inimitable Grace. She has endeared herself to a grateful Master by her Fidelity and Affection, tho' he has been much censur'd for his Regard to her. † He was in Danger of drowning in the great Bay of C—; and 'tis impossible to express the tender Concern she shew'd, in her Way, on that Occasion.

Thou, my *Maria*, shalt embrace
Fidemia, with a glad surprise;
Hortensia too, her beauties trace,
 And own the lustre of her eyes.

E. K. v. G. L. C.

THE DEPARTURE.

Tune, Farewel to *Lockaber*, &c.

Extempore, over a Bottle, in a Bay, call'd
Jack in the Basket, at the Back of the Isle
of Wight, Sept. 14, 1742, Wind-bound.

I.
A DIEU native plains, where blithsome
 I've royl'd, [lov'd,
 Where gayly I've sported, and fondly I've
 Where friendship's dear charms have enraptur'd my soul,
 And wit, sense, and beauty, enliv'n'd the
 bowl:
 The precepts of honour now bear me away,
 And dictates of fortune will force me to
 stray;
 To regions, far distant, prepared to go,
 When easterly gales all propitious shall
 blow.

2.
 My dearest relations, and friends, we
 must part, [my heart;
 But sure, you'll preserve the chief place in
 Ye fair ones so tender, so charmingly kind,
 Your images ever shall dwell on my mind;
 No absence, no distance, shall ever remove
 The height of my passion, the strength of
 my love. [retain,
 Your worths and your virtues, I'll ever
 Which, tho't on, will vanquish all grief
 and all pain.

3.
 If powers, fraught with blessings, with
 wealth crown my view, [you!
 With how much delight will I share it with
 If glory and fame should attend on my call,
 With what real transport, 'twould gladden
 you all.
 But if adverse fate on some barbarous shore,
 Should throw my pale coarse, or the waves
 should devour;
 Your sorrow and pity, my death will attend,
 Which, e'en in reflection, will soften my
 end.

E. K. v. G. L. C.

*Written extempore in the Atlantick, upon ap-
 proaching the Coast of New York, after a
 six Weeks Voyage from England*.*

PROFITIOUS gale! we hail thy healing
 power!
 Which does our every joyous look restore;

Glads every heart, and brightens every
 eye, [by;
 Whilst former ills are pass'd unheeded
 Nor storms perplex, nor calms our pa-
 tience try.

Gloomy despair had made e'en *Davis* † rave,
 And fitted him a subject for the grave:
 But cheer'd by thee, his thoughts are blithe
 and gay;

At once thou chasest all his ills away.
 No more nor'westers haunt his troubled
 mind,

But *Sandy Hook*'s in every blast of wind.
 Ye glad some shores, appear and blest our
 sight,

Before are spread the gloomy wings of night.
 G. L. C. v. E. K.

To H. PRICE. *Land-Waiter in the Port*
of Poole.

HAIL to thy genius! whose superior
 flame [name;
 Exalts thy worth, and consecrates thy
 Forgive this bold attempt, and gracious
 deign

To take the tribute of my artless strain:
 An infant muse, unconscious of thy fires,
 With trembling voice to sing thy praise as-
 pires; [known,

Thy praise, which needs no aid to make it
 But stands dependent on itself alone.

Well have thy † lines in all their pomp
 display'd

The various beauties of the heav'nly maid:
Sylvia the young, the virtuous, and the
 wife, [prize,

Nature's just triumph, and the world's sur-
 Could ne'er, I ween, a nobler poet ask,
 Nor thou, my friend, desire a nobler task.
 O say, what pow'r unseen attun'd thy
 tongue,

And dictated to thee th' harmonious song?
 Say, did not she in all her charms appear?
 With softest musick sooth thy list'ning ear?
 Then by the pointed radiance of her eyes
 Warm thee with transport in her praise to
 rise.

Or did thy daring Muse her wings display,
 And range with rapid flight the aerial way,
 To taste the sweets *Thessalian Tempe* yields,
 Her smiling pastures, and her flow'ry fields?
 Or to the heights of *Helicon* ascend,
 And o'er *Bæotia* all her view extend?
 Thence plunge her deep in *Aganippe*'s tide,
 Or where *Cassalia* rolls her silver pride? —
 I see, methinks, her sprinkled head upheave,
 Like a new *Venus* from the parting wave,
 Big with herself, and with invention fraught,
 To swell the boundless treasure of thy
 thought.

When the wide ocean shall forget to roar,
 And rising *Phæbus* gild the east no more:
 When

* See the Song at New York, in our Mag. for July last, p. 352.
 † Alluding to some Verses of his not yet published.

† The most im-
 portant metry Mortal amongst us.

When evening *Cynthia* with her silver light
No more shall triumph o'er the dusky night :
When in one ruin this vast frame shall lie,
Then, then, and only then thy works shall
die. Z.

The COMPLAINT.

IN disappointments not unskill'd,
My mind in search of *pleasure* roves ;
With hopes of happiness beguil'd,
Tow'rd's every fond amusement moves ;
But fond amusements all are vain
The wish'd-for happiness to gain.
Free from *ambition's* restless fire,
My humble soul could dwell at ease :
Nor can the thirst of *gold* inspire
A wish injurious to my peace :
Honour and *wealth* in vain allure
A heart contented to be poor.
Not the whole world with all its charms
Could my regardless soul entice :
Beauty alone my heart disarms,
Proof to the other baits of vice !
Yet here, *Maria's* much-lov'd name
Inspires me with the purest flame.
Long has my faithful heart remain'd
Devoted to the lovely maid ;
Nor has the lovely maid disdain'd
To see my faithful heart repaid :
What thrilling joy, what fond delight,
When mutual passions thus unite !
Pleasure, in these soft colours drest,
Attracts my inexperienc'd eyes,
Until, within my youthful breast,
Warm expectations quickly rise,
And with delusive hopes controul
Each wish of my unwary soul !
Daily, on this dear theme, my mind
Is fix'd, with fancied joy elate,
When all my hopes I sadly find
Dash'd by a sudden turn of fate :
Thus all my hopes I find are vain,
I only rise to fall again !
For while each sweet, revolving day
Saw, and increas'd my happiness,
Lo ! cruel *duty* thwarts my way,
And bars the passage to my bliss :
In *Eden* so the flaming sword
Wav'd, the forbidden tree to guard.
What wild disorders break my rest,
While *love* and *duty* fiercely jar !
The clashing interests make my breast
The seat of dire intestine war ;
Unknowing each to gain or yield
One point of the disputed field !
—No longer wretched youth expect
To find true happiness below ;
Thy future aims to heav'n direct,
To *heaven*, where joys unmingled flow :
Thy utmost wishes answer'd there shall prove
The nobler raptures of immortal love !
Oxon, Jan 4, 1743-4.

S I R,

THE following Lines were written on
the very Day mentioned at the Top
of them ; but being thrown by and forgot-
ten for some Time, when they came again
to Hand, it did not appear that the Bung
of *British* Spirit had been so effectually
opened as was at first expected and de-
sired. If you can now think that the Blow
in the *Mediterranean* has given them that
Propriety they before wanted, they are at
your Service. As for what merely regards
the Lawyers, I presume it will hold good
at all Times.

Yours, L. L.

On the DECLARATION of WAR the first
Day of Term, October 23, 1739.

WAR twice declar'd upon a day
The bravest *Briton* might affray,
Had not our genius often bore us
Where never nation went before us.
The foreign war may soon be ended,
And *Philip* aw'd, and traffick mended ;
But not th' authority majestick
Can bound or guide the war domestick.
Abroad, both parties may be cruizers ;
Here, all but lawyers must be losers :
With certain chance, tho' sum precarious,
We never find our fortune various.
A battle fought with sword and gun,
By *Spain* or *England* may be won :
But paper arms would foil the devil,
With statute, canon law, and civil.
Well, sure our depredating foe-men
Have cause to dread th' unlucky omen,
That *Britons*, scorning the proud elves,
Turn half their valour on themselves :
For 'twill from simile appear, Sir,
The other half will fall the fiercer.

To draw off beer when old and strong,
You peg the cask, or loose the bung :
Then it comes foaming thro' the foffet,
And froths your tankard like a posset.
But till you give it vent a-top,
It falls at bottom drop by drop.

Some think, the spirit of *Great Britain*,
Has been much longer stopp'd than fitting.
Cork'd closely down, out frugal masters
Have hardly made their neighbours tasters.
But now they chuse to tap their liquor,
They give it vent to make it quicker :
And *British* spirit will not vanish
Sooner than *French*, much less than *Spanish*.

A cloud that moderately lowers,
Descends in soft refreshing showers :
But when we see one wond'rous black,
We wait to hear the thunder crack.
The fervid matter, closely pent,
To make its way has double vent ;
Affects at once both earth and air :
With us it rains, but lightens there.

Fram

From the London Gazette.

Translation of the French King's Declaration of War against England, March 15, 1744.

By the King.

THE King, from the Beginning of the Troubles that arose after the Death of the Emperor *Charles* the VIth, omitted nothing to convince the World, that his Majesty desired nothing with more Ardour than to see them forthwith appeased by a just Accommodation between the Parties at War. The Conduct which his Majesty has since held, has sufficiently shewn that he persisted constantly in the same Dispositions; and having been pleased not to form for himself any Pretension that might give the least Obstacle to the Re-establishment of the Tranquillity of *Europe*, he did not think himself obliged to take Part in the War, otherwise than by furnishing to his Allies the Succours which he found himself engaged to give them. Views so disinterested, would soon have restored Peace, if the Court of *London* had had as equitable and moderate Sentiments, and if she had consulted the Good and Advantage of the *English* Nation only. But the King of *England*, Elector of *Hanover*, had very opposite Intentions, and it was not long before it was perceived that they tended to nothing but the Kindling of a general War. Not satisfied with diverting the Court of *Vienna* from all Thoughts of Reconciliation, and nourishing her Animosity by the most violent Councils, he made it his whole Endeavour to irritate *France*, by causing her Commerce by Sea to be disturbed in all Parts, in Contempt of the Law of Nations, and of the most solemn Treaties. The Convention of *Hanover*, of the Month of *October*, 1741, seemed, however, to be of a Nature to calm his Majesty's Apprehensions as to the Continuation of such like Excesses; the King of *England*, during the Stay he made in his *German* Dominions, seemed to hearken to the Complaints that were made to him concerning them, and to feel the Justice of them. He gave his Royal Word that he would cause them to cease, and formally engaged not to trouble the Allies of the King in the Pursuit of their Rights; but scarce was he got back to *London*, but he forgot all his Promises, and as soon as he was sure that the King's Army was entirely quitting *Westphalia*, he declared, by his Ministers, that the Convention subsisted no longer, and that he held himself disengaged from it. Then he look'd upon himself to be under no Obligation of keeping any Measures whatever, being a personal Enemy to *France*; he had from that Time no other Views than to raise up Enemies against her every where; this Object became the principal Point of the Instructions to his Ministers

at all the Courts in *Europe*; the Piracies of the *English* Men of War increased with Cruelty and Barbarity; the Ports of the Kingdom were no longer a Protection against their Insults: In fine, the *English* Squadrons have dared to undertake to come and block up the Port of *Toulon*, stopping all Ships, making themselves Masters of their whole Cargoes, carrying off likewise the Recruits and Ammunition that his Majesty was sending to his Places. So many repeated Injuries and Outrages tired out, at last, his Majesty's Patience, he could not bear them any longer without being wanting to the Protection which he owes to his Subjects, to what he owes to his Allies, and to what he owes to himself, to his Honour, and to his Glory. Such are the true Motives which do not any longer suffer his Majesty to remain within the Bounds of the Moderation, which he had prescribed to himself, and which force him to declare War, as he declares it by these Presents, by Sea and by Land, against the King of *England*, Elector of *Hanover*. His Majesty orders and enjoins all his Subjects, Vassals, and Servants, to fall upon the Subjects of the King of *England*, Elector of *Hanover*: Strictly forbids them to have hereafter with them any Communication, Commerce, or Intelligence, upon Pain of Death; and consequently, his Majesty has from this Time revoked, and does revoke, all Permissions, Passports, Safe-Guards, and Safe-Conducts, which may have been granted by him, or by his Lieutenant-Generals, and other Officers, contrary to these Presents; and has declared, and does declare them null and of no Effect and Value, forbidding all Persons whatsoever to pay any Regard to them. His Majesty commands and orders the Duke de *Penbriere*, Admiral of *France*, the Marshals of *France*, his Governors, and Lieutenant Generals of his Provinces, and Armies, Major-Generals, Colonels of Horse and Foot, Captains, Chiefs, and Leaders of his Soldiers, as well Horse as Foot, *French* and Strangers, and all other his Officers whom it may concern, that they cause the Contents of these Presents to be executed, as far as it relates to each of them, in the Extent of their Powers and Jurisdictions: For such is his Majesty's Pleasure, who wills and commands, that these Presents be published and posted up in all his Cities as well Maritime as others, and in all his Ports and Harbours, and other Places of his Kingdom and Territories under his Obedience, where necessary, that no one may pretend Ignorance thereof. Done at *Versailles* the 15th of *March*, 1744.

Sign'd LOUIS,
and lower,

AMELOT.

Printed at the Royal Printing-House at *Paris*,
1744.

THE

T H E

Monthly Chronologer.



ON the 27th of last Month, the Right Hon. the Lord *Barimore* was taken into Custody by his Majesty's Messengers, at his House near *Oxford Chapel*.

The next Day, *William Cecil*, Esq; after having been examin'd by a Committee of Lords of the Privy Council, was committed to the *Tower*. (See p. 101.)

THURSDAY, *March 1.*

This Morning a Messenger arriv'd at the *East India House* with the disagreeable News, that the *Grantbam*, Capt. *Hale*, homeward bound from *Bengal* and *Bencolen*, was lost off *Falkstone* in the Storm on *Tuesday* Night last about Eight o'Clock: The Captain and Crew sav'd themselves, except one Boy, who was wash'd overboard; the Ship and Cargo, which consists of *Pepper*, are entirely lost.

The same Day, in the Morning, a most dreadful Fire broke out at *Debenham* in *Sussex*, which in a short Time consum'd about 30 Houses.

FRIDAY, 2.

This Day his Majesty went to the House of Peers, and gave the Royal Assent to the following Bills, *viz.* An Act for continuing the Duties upon Malt, Mum, Cyder and Perry, for the Service of the Year 1744: An Act to empower his Majesty to secure and detain such Persons as shall be suspected of conspiring against his Majesty's Person and Government: An Act for dissolving the Marriage of *Henry Duke of Beaufort* with *Lady Frances Scudamore*: An Act to prevent Abuses in weighing and packing of Butter, in the Town and Borough of *New Malton* in the County of *York*: An Act to oblige Overseers of the Poor to produce their Rates: A Bill to enable the Clergy in *Scotland* to make Provision for their Widows and Orphans: And to several Road Bills and private Bills.

SATURDAY, 10.

An Advertisement having been inserted in one of the Daily Papers, desiring a Meeting of the *Brothers of the Cloth* (as they call themselves) at *Hickford's Room* in *Panton-street*, on this Day, between the Hours of Six and Nine in the Evening, 'in order to try if any Scheme could be found for delivering themselves from the great Hardships they daily labour under, by the great Number of *Frenchmen* that has of late intruded upon them, to the Discouragement of the true *Natives of England*, &c.' Colonel *De Veil* sent to the Proprietor of the said Room, and

his Agents, and told them the Danger they would incur if they permitted the Meeting of such an unlawful Assembly. &c. However, about Six in the Evening, between two and three hundred Persons went and demanded Admittance into the said Room, which they had hir'd; but being refus'd it, they grew so boisterous, that the Person who had let it to them was glad to shake them off, by telling them Colonel *De Veil* had the Key; upon which they detach'd three of their Body to the Colonel's House, who gaining Admittance, went into his Office, and ask'd him for the Key of a Room they had hired in *Panton-street*; but Col. *De Veil* not having the Key, nor knowing that any such Thing had been told them, was greatly surpriz'd at their Demand; and fearing, from their Behaviour, that Mischief was intended him, he took up a Case of Pistols that lay by him on the Desk, and retreating to the Door, secured them all in the Office - Room. In the mean Time, the others finding their Embassadors did not return, they began to use all Manner of Imprecations, and proceeded to break the Windows, and the Wood-Work and Frame of the Street-Door, and splitting the Pannels of the said Door, they forced their Way into the House and rescued their Companions. The Guards were sent for, but did not come till the Fellows were going, who fell into Fours and marched off regularly. The three Persons that were rescued gave their Names in, *William Davis*, *James Brooks*, and *John White*, for the apprehending of whom a Proclamation has been published in the *London Gazette*, offering a Reward of 100*l.* for the first, and 50*l.* a piece for the other two.

About this Time a dreadful Fire happened at *Haxey* in the Isle of *Axbolme* in *Lincolnshire*, which burnt down 56 Houses, besides a great many Barns, Outhouses, &c. the Damage being computed at 10,000*l.*

TUESDAY, 13.

Twenty Persons were try'd before the Commissioners of Excise for retailing Spirituous Liquors without a Licence, and convicted in the Penalty of 10*l.* each. It is said there are upwards of 400 Informations depending before their Honours against Persons guilty of the like Offences.

THURSDAY, 15.

Was held a general Court of the Governor and Company of the Bank of *England*, when a Dividend of 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ per Cent. for Interest and Profits for the Half-Year ending at Lady-day,

day, was agreed to: The Warrants to be payable the 19th of April.

SUNDAY, 18.

Three Thousand of the 6000 Dutch Troops, which the States are obliged by Treaty to furnish Great Britain upon Demand, arrived at *Gravesend*, in 18 Transports, consisting of the following Regiments, commanded by Major General *Romff*. viz. *Lindeman's*, *Eck Van Pantalic's*, and *Glinstra's*. The remaining 3000 arriv'd soon after.

WEDNESDAY, 21.

The Duke of *Newcastle* sent for the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, and Representatives of *London*, and acquainted them that an Express was arriv'd from Mr. *Thompson*, at *Paris*, with an Account, that he was sent for by M. *Amelot* to *Versailles*, who acquainted him, that Things were come to such a Pass that a Declaration of War must soon ensue on their Part. (See p. 150.) And the next Day Sir *William Calvert* and Sir *Robert Ladbroke*, by Order of his Grace, acquainted the Merchants and Traders therewith.

THURSDAY, 22.

His Majesty went to the House of Peers, and gave the Royal Assent to the Lottery Bill; the Bill for granting to his Majesty the Surplus of the Money arisen, or to arise, by the Duties on Spirituous Liquors, for explaining and amending the late Act, and for establishing an Agreement with the *East India* Company; the Mutiny Bill; the Bill for the more speedy and effectual recruiting the Land Forces and Marines; and to several Road and private Bills.

TUESDAY, 27.

A Boy, attempting to run round the Top of the Stone Gallery of *St. Paul's*, was blown down by a sudden Gust of Wind, and his Brains dash'd out.

With regard to the late Proceedings of the *French* at *Dunkirk*, we were informed, That it was talk'd among the Officers, that some *French* Men of War were gone towards the West of *England*, in order to draw the *English* Fleet from the *Downs*; which if they could do, the Transports, with the Troops from *Dunkirk*, would then go up the *Thames*; but that if the *English* Fleet remained in the *Downs*, the *French* Troops would then land either at *Dungeness* in *Kent*, or at *Pewsey-Bay* in *Suffex*: That on Feb. 24, near 7000 Men were put on board the Transports; and that it was reported, that the Embarkation was to consist of 16,000 Men: That on the 25th, there having been a violent Storm of Wind, 5 Transport-Ships, a Dogger, and 3 Bilanders, were driven on Shore on the Sands: That the *French* acknowledged that 5 or 600 Soldiers were drowned; that two Bilanders, with Soldiers, sank, and all the Men were drowned: That on the 28th, the Wind changed and blew very hard, and a large Transport-Ship was

driven on Shore, and several others made Signals of Distress.

Among the many loyal Addresses on the present Occasion, our Readers will not be displeas'd with the following.

To George the Second, King of Great Britain, &c.

The humble Address of his Protestant Subjects, the People called Quakers.

May it please the King,

WE thy faithful and peaceable Subjects, being deeply concerned for the Safety and Preservation of thy Royal Person, Family and Government, beg Leave to approach thy Throne, to declare our Abhorrence and Detestation of all Plots and Conspiracies, for the Subversion of our Religion, Laws, and Liberties, and the introducing Popery and arbitrary Power; and of all Attempts whatsoever to disturb the Repose and Tranquillity of these thy Kingdoms; and to assure thee, that we are determined, by the Assistance of Almighty God, in our respective Stations, stedfastly to continue thy loyal Subjects, and agreeable to our known Principles, to contribute all in our Power for the Preservation of the publick Peace.

Duty and Affection oblige us to express our grateful Acknowledgments for those inestimable Blessings our Religious and Civil Liberties, which we enjoy under thy mild and gracious Administration.

May the Almighty be pleased to direct thy Councils by his Wisdom, and make thee, O King, the happy Instrument to calm and compose the present Differences of *Europe*, and the glorious Means of re-establishing Peace and Tranquillity: May his Divine Providence, who hath preserved thee in imminent Dangers, protect thee against all thine Enemies, make thy Reign over us long and prosperous, and continue a Succession of thy Royal Offspring, the Blessings of a free and happy People to late Posterity.

Sign'd in Behalf of the said People, London, the 9th Day of the first Month call'd March, 1743.

His Majesty's most gracious Answer.

I Thank you for this very dutiful and loyal Address: And you may rely upon my constant Protection.

MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

SIR George Champton, Knt. Alderman of London, to Mrs. Jones of Moulford in *Berkshire*.

Rev. Dr. Gregory, one of the Canons of *Christ-Church*, Oxford, to the Right Hon. the Lady Mary Grey, Daughter of the late Duke of *Kent*.

John Beckford, Esq; of *Bruton-street*, a Gentleman of a large Fortune in *Jamaica*; to

to the Hon. the Lady *Albina Bertie*, Sister to his Grace the Duke of *Ancafter*.

Felix Amey, Esq; a Gentleman of a large Estate in *Hertfordshire*, to Miss *Molly Newton*, Sister to the late Dr. *Newton*, Fellow of *Balioi College, Oxford*.

John Strachen, Esq; of *Dorsetshire*, to Miss *Puxty*, of *Plaxtole* in *Kent*.

Francis Larwood, Esq; Steward of the City of *Norwich*, to Mrs. *Glover*.

Capt. *Smith*, a Commander in the *Turky Trade*, to Miss *Charlotta Hale*.

Right Hon. the Lord *Carteret*, to Miss *Sophia Fermor*, Daughter to the Earl of *Pomfret*.

Abraham Weekes, of *Hampshire*, Esq; to Miss *Frances Astley*, youngest Daughter to Sir *John Astley*, Bart.

Countess of *Dysart* deliver'd of a Son.

The Lady of the Right Rev. Dr. *Butts*, Lord Bishop of *Ely*, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.

RIGHT Hon. *Robert Fitzgerald*, the eighteenth Earl of *Kildare*, and Baron of *Ophaly*, Premier Earl of the Kingdom of *Ireland*.

Rev. Dr. *Taylor*, Greek Professor, and Fellow of *Trinity College, Cambridge*.

Rev. Mr. *Newlin*, Rector of *Beeding* in *Suffex*, Author of several Sermons, which he publish'd some Years ago.

Major *Williams*, who had serv'd with great Bravery in *Q. Anne's Wars*, under the Duke of *Marlborough*.

Dr. *Desaguliers*, universally known and esteem'd for his Skill in the *Mathematicks* and *Experimental Philosophy*.

John Anstis, Esq; Garter Principal King at Arms, aged near 80. In him were join'd the Learning of *Cambden*, and the Industry, without the Inaccuracy of Sir *William Dugdale*. He is succeeded in his Office by his Son, *John Anstis*, Esq; who had a *Reversionary Grant* for the same.

Isaac Copperfley, Esq; near *Andover* in *Hampshire*, aged 91. He was High Sheriff of that County in the Reign of *Q. Anne*.

Dr. *Robert Broadfoot*, who had resided near 30 Years at *Bengal*.

Sir *William Carew*, of *Antony* in *Cornwall*, Bart. one of the Knights of the Shire for that County. He is succeeded by his only Son, now Sir *Coventry Carew*, Bart.

Rev. Dr. *Brett*, at *Ashford* in *Kent*, a Nonjuring Clergyman of great Learning.

Rev. Dr. *Middleton*, Rector of *St. Peter's* in *Cornhill*, Lecturer of *St. Bride's*, and *Thursday Lecturer* at *St. Lawrence's* by *Guildhall*.

Mrs. *Anne Millington*, the only surviving Daughter of the late Sir *Thomas Millington*, one of the greatest and most learned Physicians of his Time.

Mr. *Searle*, in *Hertfordshire*, reckon'd the oldest *West India Merchant* in *England*; but

having acquir'd a plentiful Fortune, had retired from Business many Years.

Henry Southouse, Esq; in *Essex*, many Years in the Commission of the Peace for *Westminster* and *Middlesex*, in the Reign of *Q. Anne*.

Paul Gay, Esq; a Gentleman of a large Estate in *Berkshire*.

John Martin, Esq; at *Hollingbourn* in *Kent*, aged 96.

John Fuller, Esq; formerly Member for *Plympton* in *Devonshire*, and Consul at *Leghorn*.

Sir *Edward Egerton*, Bart. succeeded by his next Brother, now Sir *Thomas Grey Egerton*, Bart.

Thomas Reynolds, Esq; Barrister at Law, Chancellor of *Lincoln*, and Commissary of *Bedford*, fourth Son of the late Bishop of *Lincoln*.

Sir *Richard Jenoure*, of *Much-Dunmow* in *Essex*, Bart.

Ecclesiastical PREFERMENTS.

M R. *Benjamin Newcombe* presented to the Vicarage of *Sidington St. Peter*, and the Rectory of *Sidington St. Mary*, in *Gloucestershire*.

Charles Humphreys, M. A. to the Vicarage of *Istrad*, alias *Tistrad*, with the Cure of *Llanvair Treligion*, alias *Toesylon*, in *Cardiganshire*.

William Thomas Wylle, A. M. to the Vicarage of *Penmark* and *Lanblethian* in *Glamorganshire*.

Mr. *George Coulton*, to the Rectory of *Great St. Helen's*, in the Room of Dr. *Haywood*, deceas'd.

Mr. *Blakestone* and Mr. *Wright* chosen joint Lecturers of *St. Andrew's, Holborn*, in the Room of the late Mr. *Abbot*. The Parish us'd to have but one Lecturer before.

Mr. *William Hay*, presented to the Rectory of *Tollinshunt-Knights* in *Essex*.

Mr. *Edmund Pryre*, to the Vicarage of *Llanfellowchwyarne* in *Montgomeryshire*.

Mr. *Skinner* chosen Lecturer of *St. Giles's, Cripplegate*, in the Room of the late Dr. *Romney*.

Dr. *Thomas Cheney*, made Dean of *Lincoln*, in the Room of Dr. *Willes*, now Bishop of *Bath and Wells*.

Francis Walwyn, M. A. made a Prebendary of *Canterbury*, in the Room of Dr. *Lisle*, now Bishop of *St. Asaph*.

Mr. *John King*, presented to the Rectories of *Glanvills Wootton* and *Over-Compton* in *Gloucestershire*.

Joseph Jackson, M. A. to the Rectory of *Ludgershall* in *Suffex*.

Dr. *Kendrick*, to the Rectory of *St. Bride's*, in the Room of Dr. *Barnard*, now Bishop of *Raphoe* in *Ireland*.

Dr. *Wilson*, Son to the Bishop of *Sodor and Man*,

Man, to the Rectory of St. Margaret's, Westminster, in the Room of Dr. Kendrick.

Mr. Swinton, to the Rectory of Sutton in Staffordshire.

Mr. Thomas, Chaplain to Sir John Barnard in the Time of his Mayoralty, chosen by the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, Rector of St. Peter's, Cornhill.

Mr. Barnes, chosen Lecturer of St. Bride's.

Mr. Agate, chosen Thursday Lecturer of St. Lawrence-Jury. The three last in the Room of the late Dr. Middleton.

Mr. Pinckney, Minor Canon of St. Paul's, presented to the Living of Mucking in Essex.

PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.

BRIGADIER-General Blakeney appointed Quarter-Master-General of the Forces in South Britain.

Major Robert Blakeney, Aid de Camp to the Duke of Richmond.

Alexander Irwin, Richard St. George, and John Campbell made Majors General; William Merrick, Earl of Crauford, George Churhill, Henry Skelton, John Johnson, Richard Ingoldby, Edward Wolfe, Anthony Lowther, and John Winyard, Brigadiers General.

Dr. Sylvester made Physician General to the Army in Flanders.

Mr. William Poole, one of the Common-Council-Men for Bishopsgate Ward, chosen by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common-Council of London, Bailiff of the Borough of Southwark.

Mordaunt Cratcherde, Esq; made Governor of Landguard Fort.

Richard Chace, Esq; of Much-Hadham, High Sheriff of the County of Hertford, and Jeffrey Ellways, of Hodsdon, Esq; had the Honour of Knighthood conferr'd on them, upon presenting the Address from the High Sheriff and Grand Jury for that County.

James Worsley, of Pyxwell, Esq; High Sheriff of Hampshire, had the Honour of Knighthood conferr'd on him, upon presenting the Address from that County. The High Sheriff of Gloucestershire had the same Honour conferr'd on him.

Clifford William Philipps, Samuel Gore, and Thomas De Keil, Esqrs. had the Honour of Knighthood conferr'd on them, upon presenting the Address from the Justices of Middlesex.

Right Hon. William Earl Cowper made Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum for the County of Hertford.

Peter Leigh, of the Middle Temple, Esq; succeeds John Lever, Esq; as High Bailiff of Westminster.

Lord Viscount Falmouth made Lord Warden of the Stannaries, in the Room of Thomas Pitt, Esq;

The King conferr'd the Honour of Knighthood on Thomas Rider, of Boughton Monchelsea in Kent, Esq;

Joseph Smith, Esq; made Consul at Venice, Right Hon. John Earl Poulet made Lord Lieutenant of the County of Somerset.

Persons declar'd BANKRUPTS.

EDWARD Roberts, of Bristol, Hosier, Mercer.—Francis Grueber, of Feuerham, Kent, Gunpowder-maker.—John Best, late of Kitchen-End in the Parish of Pellaxhill, in Bedfordshire, Dairyman and Higler.—John Bowker, late of Chester, Woollendrapier.—Thomas Stringer, late of Brotherton in Yorkshire, Butcher.—Beckett Clement, now or late of Abingdon, Berks, Coffeeman.—Francis Brewster, of Beccles in Suffolk, Mercer and Woollendrapier.—William Simmonds and Thomas Bonnel, of St. Martin in the Fields, Cabinet-makers and Partners.—Thomas Richmond, late of King's-Lynn in Norfolk, Merchant.—Moses Brain, of Bristol, Haberdasher of Hats.—Walter Longburst, of Horsham in Sussex, Maltster and Carrier.—Thomas Dear, of Royton in Cambridgeshire, Linen-draper.—George Mackinder, of St. James Westminster, Cabinet-maker.—John Foss, of Chulmleigh in Devon, Sergemaker.—William Graham, of Mendham in Norfolk, Innholder.—Edward Homer and William Homer, of Austin-fryars, London, Druggists and Partners.—Thomas Grundy, of London, Merchant.—John Hawkby, of the Devizes, Linen-draper, and Stay-maker.—Robert Knight, of Durham-Yard in the Strand, Taylor.—William Chamberlaine, late of Marlborough, Maltster.

Abstract of the London WEEKLY BILL, from Feb. 21. to March 27.

Christned	{ Males 749 Females 689 }	1438
Buried	{ Males 1062 Females 1081 }	2143
Died under 2 Years old		748
Between	2 and 5	188
	5	10
	10	20
	20	30
	30	40
	40	50
	50	60
	60	70
	70	80
	80	90
	90 and upwards	18

2143

Hay 45 to 50s. a Load.

ON

The King's Declaration of WAR against France. [153]

ON Saturday, March 31, his Majesty's Declaration of War against France was proclaim'd, in Manner following, according to the usual Custom on such Occasions. At Ten o'Clock the Officers at Arms, with the Serjeant at Arms and Trumpeters, mounted their Horses in the Stable-Yard, *St. James's*, and proceeding thence to the Palace Gate, Garter, Principal King at Arms, read the Declaration; and Norroy, King at Arms, proclaim'd it aloud; which being done, a Procession was made to *Charing-Cross*, in the following Manner. Guards to clear the Way. Constables and Beadles of *Westminster*, two and two, bare-headed, with their Staves. High Constable of *Westminster*, with his Staff. Officers of the High Bailiff of *Westminster* on Horseback, with white Wands. Clerk of the High Bailiff of *Westminster*. High Bailiff of *Westminster*; on his Right Hand the Deputy Steward. The First Troop of Horse Grenadier Guards. Knight Marshal's Men, two and two. King's Trumpeters. Serjeant Trumpeter, bearing his Mace. Pursuivants and Heralds, two and two. Norroy, King at Arms, having on each Side a Serjeant at Arms, with Maces. Garter, Principal King at Arms, between two Serjeants at Arms. First Troop of Horse Guards, preceded by Lord *Delawar*, Colonel, *John Bratbwaite*, Esq; first Lieutenant Colonel, and Lord *Carpenter*, second Lieutenant Colonel. Being come to *Charing-Cross*, a second Proclamation was there made. In this Method the Procession was continued to *Temple-Bar*, where the Officers of the City of *Westminster* retired; and within the Gate the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs in Scarlet, attended; and Blue Mantle Pursuivant presented to his Lordship the Earl Marshal's Warrant. After which, the City Procession followed the above mentioned Guards. And, at *Chancery Lane End*, a third Proclamation was made. The March was then continued to the Place where the Cross formerly stood in *Cheapside*, where the Proclamation was made a fourth Time. From thence they proceeded in like Manner to the *Royal-Exchange*, where the Declaration was proclaim'd the fifth and last Time, in Change Time; and is as follows:

His Majesty's Declaration of WAR against the French King.

GEORGE R.

THE Troubles, which broke out in Germany, on account of the Succession of the late Emperor *Charles the Sixth*, having been begun, and carried on, by the Instigation, Assistance, and Support of the French

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King, with a View to overturn the Balance of Power in Europe, and to extend the dangerous Influence of that Crown, in direct Violation of the solemn Guaranty of the Pragmatick Sanction, given by him in the Year One thousand seven hundred and thirty eight, in Consideration of the Cession of *Lorraine*; and We having, on Our Part, executed Our Engagements for maintaining the Pragmatick Sanction, with that good Faith, which is inseparable from Us; and having opposed the Attempts made against the Dominions of the Queen of *Hungary*; We are not surpris'd, that Our Conduct, in this Respect, should have drawn upon Us the Resentment of the French King, who has found his ambitious Views, in a great Measure, disappointed by the Assistance We have furnished to Our Ally, unjustly attack'd by him; or that he should alledge it, as a principal Reason for declaring War against Us.

From the Time that We found Ourselves obliged, for the Maintenance of the just Rights of Our Subjects, to enter into a War with *Spain*, instead of observing a strict Neutrality, which We might have promised Ourselves on the Part of the French King, from whom We were even founded by Treaty to have demanded Assistance; he has given Encouragement and Support to Our Enemies, by conniving at his Subjects acting as Privateers under Spanish Commissions, both in Europe and America; and by sending in the Year One thousand seven hundred and forty, a strong Squadron into the American Seas, in order to prevent Us, from prosecuting the just War, which We were carrying on against *Spain*, in those Parts; and We have the most authentick Proof, that an Order was given to the Commander of the French Squadron, not only to act in a hostile Manner against Our Ships, either jointly with the Spaniards, or separately; but even to concert Measures with Our Enemies, for attacking one of Our principal Dominions in America; a Duplicate of that Order dated the Seventh of October, One thousand seven hundred and forty, having fallen into the Hands of the Commander in Chief of Our Squadron in the *West Indies*. This injurious Proceeding was greatly aggravated by the French Minister, at Our Court, having declared on Occasion of sending the said Squadron, that the French King was very far from having any Design, or Intention, of breaking with Us.

The same offensive Conduct was continued, on the Part of the French King, towards Us, by his Squadron in the *Mediterranean*, in the Year One thousand seven hundred and forty

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one,

[154] *The King's Declaration of War against France.*

one, joining with and protecting the Ships of Our Enemies, in Sight of Our Fleet, which was preparing to attack them.

These unwarrantable Proceedings; the notorious Breach of Treaties, by repairing the Fortifications, and erecting New Works at *Dunkirk*; the open Hostilities lately committed against Our Fleet in the *Mediterranean*; the Affront and Indignity offered to Us, by the Reception of the Son of the Pretender to Our Crown, in the *French* Dominions; the Embarkation actually made at *Dunkirk*, of a considerable Body of Troops, notoriously designed for an Invasion of this Kingdom, in Favour of the Pretender to Our Crown; and the sending a Squadron of *French* Ships of War into the Channel, to support the said Embarkation and Invasion; will be lasting Monuments of the little Regard had by the *French* Court for the most solemn Engagements, when the Observance of them is inconsistent with Interest, Ambition, or Resentment.

We cannot omit taking Notice of the unjust Insinuations contained in the *French* King's Declaration of War against Us, with respect to the Convention made at *Hanover*, in *October*, One thousand seven hundred and forty one. That Convention, regarding Our Electorate only, had no Relation to Our Conduct as King of *Great Britain*: The Allegations concerning it, are groundless and injurious: Our Proceedings in that Respect, having been perfectly consistent with that Good Faith, which We have always made the Rule of Our Actions.

It is unnecessary to mention the Objections made to the Behaviour of Our Ministers in Foreign Courts; since it is notorious that the principal View, and Object, of the Negotiations of the *French* Ministers in the several Courts of *Europe*, have been, either to stir up intestine Commotions in the Countries, where they resided; or to create Differences, and Misunderstandings, between them, and their respective Allies.

The Charge of Piracy, Cruelty, and Barbarity against Our Ships of War, is equally unjust and unbecoming; and We have all such Proceedings so much in Abhorrence, that, if any Practices of that Nature had been made appear to Us, We should have taken effectual Care to put a Stop to

them, and to have punished the Offenders in the severest Manner.

We being therefore indispensably obliged to take up Arms, and entirely relying on the Help of Almighty God, who knows the Uprightness of Our Intentions, have thought fit to declare, and do hereby declare War against the *French* King; and we will, in pursuance of such Declaration, vigorously prosecute the same by Sea and Land; being assured of the ready Concurrence, and Assistance, of all Our loving Subjects, in so just a Cause: And We do hereby will, and require, Our Generals and Commanders of Our Forces, Our Commissioners for executing the Office of High Admiral of *Great Britain*, Our Lieutenants of Our several Counties, Governors of Our Forts and Garisons, and all other Officers under them, by Sea and Land, to do, and execute, all Acts of Hostility, in the Prosecution of this War against the said *French* King, his Vassals, and Subjects, and to oppose their Attempts; willing, and requiring, all Our Subjects to take Notice of the same, whom We henceforth strictly forbid to hold any Correspondence, or Communication, with the Subjects of the *French* King: And We do hereby command Our own Subjects, and advertise all other Persons of what Nation soever, not to transport or carry any Soldiers, Arms, Powder, Ammunition, or other contraband Goods, to any of the Territories, Lands, Plantations, or Countries of the said *French* King; declaring, that whatsoever Ship or Vessel shall be met withal, transporting or carrying any Soldiers, Arms, Powder, Ammunition, or other contraband Goods, to any of the Territories, Lands, Plantations, or Countries of the said *French* King, the same being taken, shall be condemned as good and lawful Prize. And whereas there are remaining in Our Kingdoms divers of the Subjects of the *French* King, We do hereby declare Our Royal Intention to be, that all the *French* Subjects, who shall demean themselves dutifully towards Us, shall be safe in their Persons and Estates.

Given at Our Court at *St. James's*, the Twenty ninth Day of *March*, 1744, in the Seventeenth Year of our Reign,

GOD save the KING.

ON Saturday, Feb. 25th, Prince Lobkowitz, at the Head of the *Austrian Army* in *Italy*, marched with Intent to have attacked the *Spaniards* in their strong Camp at *Pesaro*, after having, as is supposed, received Advice of the Defeat of the combined Squadrons of *France* and *Spain*, by the *British* Squadron under Admiral *Matthews*, off *Toulon*; but Count *Gages* having likewise received Advice of that Defeat, retired the same Day, with the *Spanish Army* under his Command, from the Camp they had so long occupied, and so strongly fortify'd at *Pesaro*, and marched precipitately towards *Sinigaglia* and *Ancona*; and in order to secure his Retreat, he broke down all the Bridges upon the River *Metauro*. On the 26th, in the Morning, the main Body of the *Austrian Army* arrived in the *Spanish Camp* at *Pesaro*, and their Vanguard advanced as far as *Fano*, from whence all the Light Horse and *Hussars* were sent in pursuit of the Enemy, of whom they took great Numbers and sent them Prisoners to the Camp, besides a much greater Number who deserted from the *Spaniards*, and came in voluntarily to lift in the *Austrian Service*.

From *Vienna* we hear, that as the *Czarina* still insists upon the Marquis de *Botta's* being punished, for the Share he had in the Conspiracy against her *Czarish* Majesty, the Queen of *Hungary* has caused that unfortunate Minister to be confined to his own House, till he has sufficiently justify'd himself; which he very probably will never be able to do, to the Satisfaction of the *Russian Court*. The same Advices tell us, that an Express had been stop'd at *Mantua*, which was dispatch'd from the Emperor to *Rome*, to thank the Pope for the Part which he had taken in the Affair of the young Pretender, and that her *Hungarian Majesty* immediately ordered the Dispatches to be communicated to the *British Minister*.

From *Poland* we have an Account, that there has lately been a Rebellion or Insurrection of the common People in *Lithuania*, occasioned by the Exactions of the *Jews*, who, in that Country, are employ'd to collect the publick Taxes; but proper Methods having been used to pacify the People, it ended, as most popular Insurrections do, in the Destruction of their principal Leaders. However, another Disturbance of a much more dangerous Nature is still to be apprehended, from a Dispute between Count *Tarlo*, Palatine of *Lublin*, and Count *Poniatowski*, two of the greatest Families of that Kingdom, about the Succession to the *Sobiecki* Family. Upon this Account a Duel had been fought between them some Months ago, in which

Count *Poniatowski* had the better; but Count *Tarlo* insisted upon a second Trial, which was decided upon the 14th Instant, N. S. at *Marimont* near *Warsaw*, and ended in Count *Tarlo's* being kill'd dead on the Spot, and Count *Poniatowski's* being wounded, but not dangerously. Whether this Accident will put an End to the Family Quarrel is not yet known.

The following is the Resolution agreed to by the States General, when Mr. *Trevor*, our Minister at the *Hague* applied to them, for having a Body of their Troops sent over to defend us against an Invasion, viz.

"That the Umbrage which had been taken, as if the Kingdoms of his *Britannick Majesty* were threatened with an Invasion, from the Arrival of the eldest Son of the Pretender in *France*, from the Sailing of the *Brest* Squadron, and from the Preparations and Motions which are making along the Coasts, and particularly at *Dunkirk*, in order to make an Embarkation of Troops there, cannot be looked upon but as extremely well founded: That their High Mightinesses do so greatly esteem his Majesty, and his Friendship, and take so great a Part in the Preservation and Welfare of his Majesty, and his Kingdoms, that no foreign Power do create Disorder therein, and that no Invasion be made upon the present Constitution as by Law established*; and considering not only their Treaties and Alliances, which oblige them to support his Majesty in his lawful Government, and his Kingdoms in their Religion and Liberties, but also their own Interests, as judging that the Preservation of their own State, and of their own Religion and Liberty, under the Assistance of the Almighty, depends in a very great Measure upon the strict Union and Alliances between the Crown of *Great Britain* and their Republick: In Consequence thereof, they do not hesitate a Moment to grant his Majesty immediately the Succour of 6000 Men, and have already chosen, and given Orders for the Transportation of six Battalions into *England*, as soon as possible: That they will immediately inform themselves, whether there be in the Ports belonging to the Republick, any Vessels of War in a Condition to serve as a Convoy to the said Troops; of which they are not certain: That their High Mightinesses being firmly persuaded, that in this Conjunction their Interests are one and the same with those of his Majesty, they will be ready and willing to give his Majesty all the Assistance, which the common Interests and the good Faith of the Treaties require, and which is in their Power."

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